The New-York Times.

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OUR GREAT LOSS

Death of President Lincoln.

The Songs of Victory Drowned in Sorrow.

CLOSING SCENES OF A NOBLE LIFE.

The Great Sorrow of an Afflicted Nation.

Party Differences Forgotten in Public Grief.

Vice-President Johnson Inaugurated as Chief Executive.

MR. SEWARD WILL RECOVER.

John Wilkes Booth Believed to be the Assassin.

Manifestations of the People Throughout the Country.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

War Department, Washington,
April 15—4:10 A. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix:

The President continues insensible and is sinking.

Secretary Seward remains without change.

Frederick Seward's skull is fractured in two places, besides a severe cut upon the head.

The attendant is still alive, but hopeless. Maj. Seward's wound is not dangerous.

It is now ascertained with reasonable certainty that two assassins were engaged in the horrible crime, Wilkes Booth being the one that shot the President, and the other companion of his whose name is not a known, but whose description is so clear that he can hardly escape. It appears from a letter found in Booth's trunk that the murder was planned before the 4th of March, but fell through then because the accomplice backed out until "Richmond could be heard from." Booth and his accomplice were at the livery stable at six o'clock last evening, and left there with their horses about ten o'clock, or shortly before that hour.

It would seem that they had for several days been seeking their chance, but for some unknown reason it was not carried into effect until last night.

One of them has evidently made his way to Baltimore—the other has not yet been traced.

Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

War Department, Washington, April 15.

Major-Gen. Dix:

Abraham Lincoln died this morning at twenty-two minutes after seven o'clock.

Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

War Department,
Washington, April 15—3 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

Official notice of the death of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, was given by the heads of departments this morning to Andrew Johnson, Vice-President, upon whom the constitution devolved the office of President. Mr. Johnson, upon receiving this notice, appeared before the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, and took the oath of office, as President of the United States, assumed its duties and functions. At 12 o'clock the President met the heads of departments in cabinet meeting, at the Treasury Building, and among other business the following was transacted:

First—The arrangements for the funeral of the late President were referred to the several Secretaries, as far as relates to their respective departments.

Second—William Hunter, Esq., was appointed Acting Secretary of State during the disability of Mr. Seward, and his son, Frederick Seward, the Assistant Secretary.

Third—The President formally announced that he desired to retain the present Secretaries of departments of his Cabinet, and they would go on and discharge their respective duties in the same manner as before the deplorable event that had changed the head of the government.

All business in the departments was suspended during the day.

The surgeons report that the condition of Mr. Seward remains unchanged. He is doing well.

No improvement in Mr. Frederick Seward.

The murderers have not yet been apprehended.

Edwin M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Additional Details of the Lamentable Event.

Washington, Saturday, April 15.

The assassin of President Lincoln left behind him his hat and a spur.

The hat was picked up in the President's box and has been identified by parties to whom it has been shown as the one belonging to the suspected man, and accurately described as the one belonging to the suspected man by other parties, not allowed to see it before describing it.

The spur was dropped upon the stage, and that also has been identified as the one procured at a stable where the same man hired a horse in the evening.

Two gentlemen who went to the Secretary of War to apprize him of the attack on Mr. Lincoln met at the residence of the former a man muffled in a cloak, who, when accosted by them, hastened away.

It had been Mr. Stanton's intention to accompany Mr. Lincoln to the theatre, and occupy the same box, but the press of business prevented.

It therefore seems evident that the aim of the plotters was to paralyze the country by at once striking down the head, the heart and the arm of the country.

As soon as the dreadful events were announced in the streets, Superintendent Richards, and his assistants, were at work to discover the assassin.

In a few moments the telegraph had aroused the whole police force of the city.

Maj. Wallach and several members of the City Government were soon on the spot and every precaution was taken to preserve order and quiet in the city.

Every street in Washington was patrolled at the request of Mr. Richards.

Gen. Augur sent horses to mount the police.

Every road leading out of Washington was strongly picketed, and every possible avenue of escape was thoroughly guarded.

Steamboats about to depart down the Potomac were stopped.

The Daily *Chronicle* says:

"As it is suspected that this conspiracy originated in Maryland, the telegraph flashed the mournful news to Baltimore and all the cavalry was immediately put upon active duty. Every road was picketed and every precaution taken to prevent the escape of the assassin. A preliminary examination was made by Messrs. Richards and his assistants. Several persons were called to testify and the evidence as elicited before an informal tribunal, and not under oath, was conclusive to this point. The murderer of President Lincoln was John Wilkes Booth. His hat was found in the private box, and identified by several persons who had seen him within the last two days, and the spur which he dropped by accident, after he jumped to the stage, was identified as one of those which he had obtained from the stable where he hired his horse.

This man Booth has played more than once at Ford's Theatre, and is, of course, acquainted with its exits and entrances, and the facility with which he escaped behind the scenes is well understood.

The person who assassinated Secretary Seward left behind him a slouched hat and an old rusty navy revolver. The chambers were broken loose from the barrel, as if done by striking. The loads were drawn from the chambers, one being but a rough piece of lead, and the other balls smaller than the chambers, wrapped in paper, as if to keep them from falling out.

CLOSING SCENES.

Particulars of His Last Moments—Record of His Condition Before Death—His Death.

Washington, Saturday, April 15—11 o'clock A. M.

The *Star* extra says:

"At 7:20 o'clock the President breathed his last, closing his eyes as if falling to sleep, and his countenance assuming an expression of perfect serenity. There were no indications of pain, and it was not known that he was dead until the gradually decreasing respiration ceased altogether.

Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the New-York-avenue Presbyterian Church, immediately on its being ascertained that life was extinct, knelt at the bedside and offered an impressive prayer, which was responded to by all present.

Dr. Gurley then proceeded to the front parlor, where Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. Robert Lincoln, Mrs. John Hay, the Private Secretary, and others, were waiting, where he again offered a prayer for the consolation of the family.

The following minutes, taken by Dr. Abbott, show the condition of the late President throughout the night:

11 o'clock—Pulse 44.
11:05 o'clock—Pulse 45, and growing weaker.
11:10 o'clock—Pulse 45.
11:15 o'clock—Pulse 42.
11:20 o'clock—Pulse 45; respiration 27 to 29.
11:25 o'clock—Pulse 42.
11:32 o'clock—Pulse 48, and full.
11:40 o'clock—Pulse 45.
11:45 o'clock—Pulse 45; respiration 22.
12 o'clock—Pulse 48; respiration 22.
12:15 o'clock—Pulse 48; respiration 21—echmos both eyes.
12:30 o'clock—Pulse 45.
12:32 o'clock—Pulse 60.
12:35 o'clock—Pulse 66.
12:40 o'clock—Pulse 69; right eye much swollen, and echmoses.
12:45 o'clock—Pulse 70.
12:55 o'clock—Pulse 80; struggling motion of arms.
1 o'clock—Pulse 86; respiration 30.
1:30 o'clock—Pulse 95; appearing easier.
1:45 o'clock—Pulse 86—very quiet, respiration irregular.
Mrs. Lincoln present.
2:10 o'clock—Mrs. Lincoln retired with Robert Lincoln to an adjoining room.
2:30 o'clock—President very quiet—pulse 54—respiration 28.
2:52 o'clock—Pulse 48—respiration 30.
3 o'clock—Visited again by Mrs. Lincoln.
3:25 o'clock—Respiration 24 and regular.
3:35 o'clock—Prayer by Rev. Dr. Gurley.
4 o'clock—Respiration 26 and regular.
4:15 o'clock—Pulse 60—respiration 25.
5:50 o'clock—Respiration 28—regular—sleeping.
6 o'clock—Pulse failing—respiration 28.
6:30 o'clock—Still failing and labored breathing.
7 o'clock—Symptoms of immediate dissolution.
7:22 o'clock—Death.

Surrounding the death-bed of the President were Secretaries Stanton, Welles, Usher, Attorney-General Speed, Postmaster-General Dennison, M. B. Field, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Judge Otto, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Gen. Halleck, Gen. Meigs, Senator Sumner, R. F. Andrews, of New-York; Gen. Todd, of Dacotah; John Hay, Private Secretary; Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois; Gen. Farnsworth, Mrs. and Miss Kenney, Miss Harris, Capt. Robert Lincoln, son of the President, and Doctors E. W. Abbott, R. K. Stone, C. D. Gatch, Neal Hall, and Mr. Lieberman. Secretary McCulloch remained with the President until about 5 o'clock, and Chief-Justice Chase, after several hours' attendance during the night, returned early this morning.

Immediately after the President's death a Cabinet meeting was called by Secretary Stanton, and held in the room in which the corpse lay. Secretaries Stanton, Welles and Usher, Postmaster-General Dennison, and Attorney-General Speed, were present. The results of the conference are as yet unknown.

Removal of the Remains to the Executive Mansion—Feeling in the City.

Washington, Saturday, April 15.

The President's body was removed from the private residence opposite Ford's Theatre to the executive mansion this morning at 9:30 o'clock, in a hearse, and wrapped in the American flag. It was escorted by a small guard of cavalry, Gen. Augur and other military officers following on foot.

A dense crowd accompanied the remains to the White House, where a military guard excluded the crowd, allowing none but persons of the household and personal friends of the deceased to enter the premises, Senator Yates and Representative Farnsworth being among the number admitted.

The body is being enbalmed, with a view to its removal to Illinois.

Flags over the department and throughout the city are at half-mast. Scarcely any business is being transacted anywhere either on private or public account.

Our citizens, without any preconcert whatever, are draping their premises with festoons of mourning.

The bells are tolling mournfully. All is the deepest gloom and sadness. Strong men weep in the streets. The grief is wide-spead and deep and in strange contrast to the joy so lately manifested over our recent military victories.

This is indeed a day of gloom.

Reports prevail that Mr. Frederick W. Seward, who was kindly assisting the nursing of Secretary Seward, received a stab in the back. His shoulder blade prevented the knife or dagger from penetrating into his body. The prospects are that he will recover.

A report is circulated, repeated by almost everybody, that Booth was captured fifteen miles this side of Baltimore. If it be true, as asserted, that the War Department has received such information, it will doubtless be officially promulgated.

The government departments are closed by order, and will be draped with the usual emblems of mourning.

The roads leading to and from the city are guarded by the military, and the utmost circumspection is observed as to all attempting to enter or leave the city.

AUTOPSY UPON THE BODY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Washington, Saturday, April 15.

An autopsy was held this afternoon over the body of President Lincoln by Surgeon-General Barnes and Dr. Stone, assisted by other eminent medical men.

The coffin is of mahogany, is covered with black cloth, and lined with lead, the latter also being covered white satin.

A silver plate upon the coffin over the breast bears the following inscription:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Born July 12, 1809.
Died April 15, 1865.

The remains have been embalmed.

A few locks of hair were removed from the President's head for the family previous to the remains being placed in the coffin.

THE ASSASSINS.

Circumstances Tending to Inculpate G. H. Booth—Description of his Confederate in the Crime.

Washington, Saturday, April 15.

There is no confirmation of the report that the murderer of the President has been arrested.

Among the circumstances tending to fix a participation in the crime on Booth, were letters found in his trunk, one of which, apparently from a lady, supplicated him to desist from the perilous undertaking in which he was about to embark, as the time was inauspicious, the mine not yet being ready to be sprung.

The *Extra Intelligencer* says: "From the evidence obtained it is rendered highly probable that the man who stabbed Mr. Seward and his sons, is John Surratt, of Prince George County, Maryland. The horse he rode was hired at Naylor's stable, on Fourteenth-street. Surratt is a young man, with light hair and goatee. His father is said to have been postmaster of Prince George County."

About 11 o'clock last night two men crossed the Anacostia Bridge, one of whom gave his name as Booth, and the other as Smith. The latter is believed to be John Surratt.

Last night a riderless horse was found, which has been identified by the proprietor of one of the stables previously mentioned as having been hired from his establishment.

Accounts are conflicting as to whether Booth crossed the bridge on horseback or on foot; but as it is believed that he rode across it, it is presumed that he had exchanged his horse.

From information in the possession of the authorities it is evident that the scope of the plot was intended to be much more comprehensive.

The Vice-President and other prominent members of the Administration were particularly inquired for by suspected parties, and their precise localities accurately obtained; but providentially, in their cases, the scheme miscarried.

A boat was at once sent down the Potomac to notify the gunboats on the river of the awful crime, in order that all possible means should be taken for the arrest of the perpetrators.

The most ample precautions have been taken, and it is not believed the culprits will long succeed in evading the overtaking arm of justice.

The second extra of the *Evening Star* says:

"Col. Ingraham, Provost-Marshal of the defences north of the Potomac, is engaged in taking testimony to-day, all of which fixes the assassination upon J. Wilkes Booth.

Judge Olin, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and Justice Miller, are also engaged to-day, at the Police Headquarters, on Tenth-street, in taking the testimony of a large number of witnesses.

Lieut. Tyrell, of Col. Ingraham's staff, last night proceeded to the National Hotel, where Booth had been stopping, and took possession of his trunk, in which was found a Colonel's military dress-coat, two pairs of handcuffs, two boxes of cartridges and a package of letters, all of which are now in the possession of the military authorities.

One of these letters, bearing the date of Hookstown, Md., seems to implicate Booth. The writer speaks of "the mysterious affair in which you are engaged," and urges Booth to proceed to Richmond, and ascertain the views of the authorities there upon the subject. The writer of the letter endeavors to persuade Booth from carrying his designs into execution at that time, for the reason, as the writer alleges, that the government had its suspicions aroused. The writer of the letter seems to have been implicated with Booth in "the mysterious affair" referred to, as he informs Booth in the letter that he would prefer to express his views verbally; and then goes on to say that he was out of money, had no clothes, and would be compelled to leave home, as his family were desirous that he should dissolve his connection with Booth. This letter is written on note paper, in a small, neat hand, and simply bears the signature of "Sam."

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday, which lasted over two hours, the future policy of the government toward Virginia was discussed, the best feeling prevailed. It is stated that it was, determined to adopt a very liberal policy, as was recommended by the President. It is said that this meeting was the most harmonious held for over two years, the President exhibiting throughout that magnanimity and kindness of heart which has ever characterized his treatment of the rebellious States, and which has been so illy requited on their part.

One of the members of the Cabinet remarked to a friend he met at the door, that "The government was to-day stronger than it had been for three years past."

Washington, Saturday, April 15—3:30 P. M.

To-day no one is allowed to leave the city by rail conveyance, or on foot, and the issuing of passes from the Headquarters of the Department of Washington has been suspended by Gen. Augur.

Probable Attempt of the Assassins to Escape into Canada—Order from the War Department.

[CIRCULAR.]

War Department,
Provost Marshal-General's Bureau,
Washington, D. C.—9:40 A. M., April 15.

It is believed that the assassins of the President and Secretary Seward are attempting to escape to Canada. You will make a careful and thorough examination of all persons attempting to cross from the United States into Canada, and will arrest all suspicious persons. The most vigilant scrutiny on your part, and the force at your disposal, is demanded. A description of the parties supposed to be implicated in the murder will be telegraphed you to-day. But in the meantime be active in preventing the crossing of any suspicious persons.

By order of the Secretary of War.

N. L. JEFFERS, Brevet Brig. Gen.,
Acting Provost-Marshal General.

MR. SEWARD AND SON.

Secretary Seward will Recover—Frederick Seward Still Very Low.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Saturday, April 15.

Mr. Seward will recover.

Frederick Seward is still unconscious. He breathes calmly and has an easy pulse. His head is dreadfully contused and lacerated.

An invalid soldier nurse saved Mr. Seward's life.

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

Philadelphia, Saturday, April 15.

Gen. Grant arrived in this city late last night on his way to Jersey, but was intercepted on his way to Walnut-street wharf, by a dispatch from the office of the Associated Press, and it is supposed he returned to Washington immediately.

His Return to Washington—Dispatch from Mrs. Grant.

Burlington, N. J., Saturday, April 15.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant left Burlington for Washington, at 6 o'clock this morning.

MRS. U. S. GRANT.

Washington, Saturday, April 15.

Gen. Grant, who left yesterday for New-Jersey, and who was informed of the assassination as he was leaving Philadelphia this morning, arrived here in a special train about noon, and immediately proceeded to the President's house.

The Theatres.

Dispatches from Boston announce that all the theatres in that city will be closed until further notice.

In this city a movement of the same kind has been inaugurated. Fox's Old Bowery Theatre will be closed this evening.

THE SUCCESSION.

Mr. Johnson Inaugurated as President.

The Oath Administered by Secretary Chase.

He Will Perform His Duties Trusting in God.

Washington, Saturday, April 15—12 A. M.

Andrew Johnson was sworn into office as President of the United States by Chief-Justice Chase, to-day, at eleven o'clock.

Secretary McCullough and Attorney-General Speed, and others were present.

He remarked:

"The duties are mine. I will perform them, trusting in God.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Washington, Saturday, April 15.

At an early hour this morning, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, sent an official communication to Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, that in consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of the Chief Magistrate, his inauguration should take place as soon as possible, and requesting him to state the place and hour at which the ceremony should be performed.

Mr. Johnson immediately replied that it would be agreeable to him to have the proceedings take place at his rooms in the Kirkwood House as soon as the arrangements could be perfected.

Chief Justice Chase was informed of the fact and repaired to the appointed place in company with Secretary McCullough, of the Treasury Department, Attorney-General Speed, J. P. Blair, Sr., Hon. Montgomery Blair, Senators Foot, of Vermont, Ramsay, of Minnesota, Yates, of Illinois, Stewart, of Nevada, Hale, of New Hampshire, and Gen. Farnsworth, of Illinois.

At eleven o'clock the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, in his usual solemn and impressive manner.

Mr. Johnson received the kind expressions of the gentlemen by whom he was surrounded in a manner which showed his earnest sense of the great responsibilities so suddenly devolved upon him, and made a brief speech, in which he said:

"The duties of the office are mine. I will perform them. The consequences are with God. Gentlemen, I shall lean upon you. I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion and the responsibility of the duties of the office I am assuming.

Mr. Johnson appeared to be in remarkably good health, and has a high and realizing sense of the hopes that are centred upon him. His manner was solemn and dignified, and his whole bearing produced a most gratifying impression upon those who participated in the ceremonies.

It is probable that during the day President Johnson will issue his first proclamation to the American People.

It is expected, though nothing has been definitely determined upon, that the funeral of the late President Lincoln will take place on or about Thursday next. It is supposed that his remains will be temporarily deposited in the Congressional Cemetery.

FROM RICHMOND.

Washington, Saturday, April 15.

The Richmond *Whig* of yesterday, contains the following:

Headquarters Department of Virginia,
Richmond, Va., April 13, 1865.

Owing to recent events, the permission for the reassembling of the gentlemen recently acting as the Legislature of Virginia, is rescinded. Should any of the gentlemen come to the city under the notice of reassembling already published, they will be furnished passports to return to their homes. Any of the persons named in the call signed by J. A. Campbell and others, who are found in the city, twelve hours after the publication of this notice, will be subject to arrest, unless they are residents of this city.

E. O. C. ORD, Maj.-Gen.,
Commanding the Department.

Headquarters Department of Virginia,
Army of the James, Richmond, Va., April 13, 1865.

General Orders No. 37.—Provost-Marshals will grant no passes to citizens from the North or to officers to come to this city, except on orders from the President, the Secretary of War, Lieut.-Gen. Grant or the Department Commander.

Officers and soldiers now in the city will return to their respective commands at once, or be subject to arrest and confinement.

The Provost-Marshal-General is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ORD.

E. W. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The *Whig* says: Maj.-Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, commanding the Twenty-fourth Army Corps and Commander of the forces occupying Richmond, has been relieved from his command, and assigned to Petersburgh and vicinity. Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Army of the James, assumes command of this department.

The report that Gen. R. E. Lee arrived in this city on Wednesday evening, was incorrect. The statement originated in the fact that Gen. Custis Lee had reached the city on a visit to his mother, Mrs. R. E. Lee. Custis Lee is a prisoner in the hands of the Union army, and, being at City Point, was kindly permitted to come to this city to see his mother, who was reported to be in ill-health.

The whereabouts of Gen. Robert E. Lee is not known here—at least, not outside of official circles. He is daily expected at Richmond.

Personal.

St. Louis, Friday, April 14.

Maj.-Gen. Banks and family left this morning for New-Orleans.

THE NATIONAL CALAMITY.

Popular Feeling in New-York and the Country.

REMARKABLE MEETING IN WALL-STREET

Speeches of Representative Men.

Doings of the City Council and Other Public Bodies

Public Expression Throughout the Country.

Sympathy of the Nova Scotia Parliament.

A Rebel Flag Ordered to be Hauled Down.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. FENTON.

Executive Chamber, Albany, April 15.

The fearful tragedy at Washington has converted an occasion of rejoicing over national victory into one of national mourning. It is fitting, therefore, that the 20th of April, heretofore set apart as a day of thanksgiving, should now be dedicated to services appropriate to a season of national bereavement. Bowing reverently to the Providence of God, let us assemble in our places of worship on that day to acknowledge our dependence on Him who has brought sudden darkness on the land in the very hour of its restoration to Union, Peace and Liberty.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

(Signed,) R. E. FENTON.

By the Governor,
George S. Hastings, Private Secretary.

The State Legislature.

SENATE.

Albany, Saturday, April 15.

After an impressive prayer by Rev. Mr. Selkirk, Mr. Humphrey said:

Mr. President—I understand that His Excellency the Governor is about to send a communication to this body, announcing the terrible calamity that has befallen our country. I move, therefore that no business be transacted until the reception of the communication from the Governor.

Subsequently Col. Hastings, the Governor's Private Secretary, appeared within the bar of the Senate and delivered the following message:

State of New-York, Executive Chamber,
Albany, April 15, 1865.

To the Legislature:

It becomes my painful duty to announce to the Legislature the death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. It is with emotions of profoundest sorrow that I make this announcement to your honorable body. Such an event is a national calamity, and under the circumstances now attending the bereavement, the nation weeps with heightened anguish. To be deprived of his wisdom, experience and counsel at a time when most important to return to the United States peace, fraternity and prosperity—at a time when the gigantic war which confronted him at the threshold of his Administration is about drawing to a close, and a final deliverance obtained from our civil disturbances for which we have sacrificed so much, is a calamity that will cause the deepest sorrow and gloom to the millions of our land, and to the friends of freedom throughout the world.

This is the third time in our history that the Republic has been subjected to this trial, but it is hoped that our good cause and country, watered by a nation's tears and sanctified by its prayers, will pass in safety through the ordeal to a higher life and destiny. I have also to communicate to you the sad intelligence that our noble Secretary of State, and honored, favored son of New-York, William H. Seward, was likewise a victim of the tragic plot of the assassins, and now lies in an unconscious condition. May God spare his life to this nation.

R. E. FENTON, Governor.

Mr. Folger moved the following resolution, which was adopted by consent, in silence:

Resolved, if the Assembly concur, that the message of his Excellency, the Governor, be referred to a joint committee of five from the Senate and seven from the Assembly, which was adopted and transmitted to the Assembly, when a recess was taken until 11:30 o'clock.

The President announced the committee on the part of the Senate: Messrs. Folger, Murphy, Andrews, Cook and Shafer.

Subsequently the committee reported the following through Mr. Folger:

The Joint Committee of the two Houses on the message of His Excellency the Governor, this day transmitted to the Legislature, makes the following report:

The Committee having in mind that the funeral ceremonies of the late President of the United States will probably take place on some early day in the next week, and that such day will be observed throughout the whole country as a day of solemn recognition of the tragic and awful event which now fills all thoughts, and that the Legislature will join in that observance, do unanimously recommend that on the day which shall be appointed for such obsequies, the two Houses of the Legislature do meet in their respective chambers, at the hour appointed for such funeral ceremonies, and that then, the two Houses being opened with prayer by clergymen especially selected for that service, resolutions appropriate to the occasion be offered. That the Joint Committee of the two Houses be now empowered to sit again to draft such resolutions, and report them on that day to the respective Houses, and do report the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, if the Assembly concur, That, viewing this unexampled and solemn event as demanding a cessation of legislative business, do now adjourn until Tuesday of next week, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES J. FOLGER,
Chairman of the Senate Committee.
THOMAS B. VAN BUREN,
Chairman of the Assembly Committee.

The report of the Committee was adopted, and the Senate adjourned until Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

NEW YORK CITY.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

Mayor's Office, New-York, April 15, 1865.

Citizens of New-York;

The death of the President of the United States may well excite your profound grief and amazement. I respectfully recommend that business be suspended, and that a public mourning for the departed Chief Magistrate be observed throughout the city.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Expressions of Sorrow.

But few words are needed to express the condition of our city since the reception of the news of President Lincoln's assassination. All men sorrow; all hearts are grieved and sickened at the great calamity which oppresses the nation, and universal gloom attests the sincerity of those who

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

AFFAIRS AT GOLDSBORO.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY

The Preparations for a Forward Movement.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, April 10, 1865.

Having just returned from a trip to the front at Goldsboro, I take the first opportunity before leaving for Wilmington, to forward a short letter touching matters and things in general, as seen and experienced while there, as well as while going and returning. There are two regular daily trains now running to and from Goldsboro, besides one or more wild-cat or extra trains almost every day. These trains, when going west, are mostly made up, of course, of platform cars, laden with soldiers, hard tack, hay and oats, and supplies of various descriptions for both man and beast belonging to SHERMAN'S army. Returning, the loads comprise sick and wounded soldiers and officers, white and black refugees, rubbish of every conceivable variety, belonging to the refugees, and as an auctioneer would say, divers other articles too numerous to mention. The distance from Morehead City, on the sea coast, to Goldsboro, is 96 miles. As far west as Kinston the country is none too inviting, lying low, as it does, and being either very sandy or else swampy, as a general thing, while at the same time there is no limit to the pine forest timber that borders the entire route, at intervals.

From Kinston, (which is a small, scattered village, temporarily magnified into a place of considerable importance, from its being at the head of army navigation, on the Neuse River,) the country begins to improve, there being some very fine farms between there and Goldsboro, and the land being more elevated, and presenting a rather rolling surface. On some of the farms there are large fields of wheat growing, the blades being perhaps four or five inches high; but the fences are nearly all gone, and many of the farm-houses are destroyed, so that, along the railroad at least, it is pretty much all a barren waste. The same is true of the country within a circuit whose radius is four or five miles, surrounding Goldsboro.

There seems to have been nothing destroyed in Goldsboro, particularly, except a large railroad freight depot, the brick walls of which are still standing, and which probably caught from the thousand bales of cotton, more or less, that were burned by the rebels in the vicinity of the depot, before Gen. SCHOFIELD entered the town. There had been a large amount of cotton brought into Goldsboro, besides this, but it was shipped off to Weldon and Raleigh. Of course many of the fences have been destroyed, but as a general thing the place is in very good preservation, considering the number of troops it has been obliged to entertain, on both sides, and it is one of the pleasantest places I have yet seen in the South. Hardly any of the feminine and juvenile portion of the population left the town on our entering it, but the male citizens are nearly all gone. Many of the latter, however, are merely serving in the Home Guards at Raleigh and elsewhere, not so much to help preserve the Confederacy as to maintain the dignity and rights of the State. Gen. SCHOFIELD's troops all affirm that when they entered the town the ladies almost universally welcomed them, from doors and windows, with waving handkerchiefs, but they greatly doubt whether it was not done more in a diplomatic spirit, to preserve their property thereby, than from any real joy at our coming.

But the citizens evidently needed deliverance, judging from my experience while there. Provisions had become so scarce and costly, that many of the poorer families were almost literally without anything to eat. An officer of my acquaintance who had made arrangements with a very respectable lady to furnish her with supplies from the commissary, and mess at her house, sent word to her one morning, before furnishing any supplies, that he would be there to breakfast. The reply that he got, instead of his breakfast, was, that she had nothing at all in the house to eat. The same was true in numerous instances. They informed me at the Provost-Marshal's office that they were rationing citizens who had been as wealthy as any in Goldsboro. One man particularly, was receiving rations, who paid taxes on a million dollars of property before the war. Every day aged men and women, with wo-begone countenances and dusty and poor-looking garments, can be seen entering the Provost-Marshal's office to obtain the necessary papers to enable them to draw rations. Still they cannot see, or do not like to admit, that the Confederacy is *non est*, although I have no doubt they would generally rejoice in their hearts if they were once more within the protecting folds of the old Union. The Provost-Marshal, Lieut.-Col. HUFTY, of the Ninth New Jersey, seems to be just the man to conduct the affairs of the department to which he has been assigned, with tact and fidelity, and he is ably supported by Lieut. BARNUM, Assistant Provost-Marshal, of the same regiment, whose disposition of the multifarious cases that pass through his hands, could not be improved upon. Dr. GILLETT, surgeon of the same regiment, is also equally serviceable at the Provost's headquarters.

The railroads from Wilmington, Raleigh, Weldon, and Kinston, all converge in the centre of the town, which of course made it an important railroad point before the war. It is a comparatively newly-built place, and the residences generally have a fresh and modern looking appearance, which makes them seem more like those of a Northern town. The streets are quite wide, and run at right angles with each other, and almost every residence has a large garden or grounds adjoining or surrounding it. The most of the better class of residences are occupied by Gen. SHERMAN, together with army and corps commanders and other officers, although in many cases the families owning the residences are permitted to remain in them, but are obliged to contract their quarters into the space of two or three rooms. Gen. SHERMAN took an entire house, perhaps the finest in town, occupying it for offices and personal quarters for himself and a portion of his staff, while others of his staff occupy tents upon a lawn in the front yard. The owner remonstrated with the General against using his lawn, upon which he had expended so much care and money, but the General could not see the propriety of the remonstrance, and so the lawn had to be desecrated. It is a way the General has, of doing just about as he pleases, even in the land of chivalry.

Gen. LOGAN, commanding the Fifteenth Corps, occupies a rather unostentatious residence, a short distance out of town, in a southerly direction. I found the General the same genial gentleman as of old, looking none the worse for the wear of war, with hair as black and straight, and eyes as black and bright as ever, with his five foot ten stature as full and firm as his execution and will, and with his voice even more ringing and musical than I ever heard it in the halls of legislation, or from the campaign stumps of the West. The General had some noteworthy trophies which he and men of his command had captured from WADE HAMPTON, in South Carolina. Among them were a beautiful bay mare, valued at $5,000, and two other very fine horses, together with a magnificent silver-mounted saddle, and a costly sword belt. He also captured thirteen of WADE's contrabands, among whom are a number of musicians, with whose accomplishments WADE and his chivalric friends were wont to regale themselves, after partaking of a hearty dinner on a languid day; or perhaps they furnished entertainment for ladies on festive evenings in luxuriously furnished parlors. One of the thirteen imitates a mocking-bird, by placing a piece of "cornshuck" in between his lips and blowing on it. The imitation is perfect of all the variations practiced by that peculiar bird. If anything, the boy can beat the bird. It is worth a high price of admission to hear him, and he would be an invaluable acquisition to DAN BRYANT's minstrels. There is another who cannot easily be outdone in the genuine plantation "breakdown." Others of them possess various accomplishments, and all of them together, if organized into a minstrel company in New-York, would be sure to draw crowded houses. Some enterprising individual will doubtless be looking up the General on the strength of this suggestion. But the most remarkable of all the trophies in the possession of the General are two white men whom he took out of slavery, and that, too, if I recollect rightly, off from WADE HAMPTON's plantation. There is not a particle of black blood in their veins, and they are just as much white men, in appearance, as well as fact, any one in this or any other country. The men themselves declare that their entire family of children (nine of them,) were reduced to slavery by a chivalric family of the Palmetto State. They have always been brought up with the blacks, and obliged to associate with them, so that when they became old enough they naturally married black women, and have had children from their marriage. These men are still with Gen. LOGAN, and are living evidences of the criminality, inhumanity and bestiality of slavery. If there were not another evidence to offer against it, this would be enough to damn it, and justify the havoc that has been made with it by our armies. The General says that when he saw this, it made his blood boil. It was bad enough for a black man to be in bondage, but when he found a white man thus degraded and wronged, it was more than he could stand. As an offset to the General's attentions to these little personal effects of WADE's, the latter swears he will hang the General the first opportunity that offers. Before WADE undertakes it, however, I would advise him to take out an insurance on his own precious carcass.

Gens. BLAIR, of the Seventeenth, and COX, of the Twenty-third Corps, occupy fine residences in town, as I presume is the case, also, (although I cannot speak from personal knowledge,) with Gens. JEFF. C. DAVIS, of the Fourteenth, TERRY, of the Tenth, and MOWER, of the Twentieth Corps. Gen. HOWARD, commanding the right wing, or Army of the Tennessee, and Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding the centre, or Army of the Ohio, also occupy as good residences as any in Goldsboro. I dare say the same is true of Gen. SLOCUM, commanding the left wing, or Army of Georgia. KILPATRICK was at Mount Olive a few days ago, but was gathering up his squadrons for what bids fair to be the final campaign of the war. From conversations had with different members of the different armies and corps under the direction of Gen. SHERMAN, I am satisfied that the army and corps commanders who are the most popular with the troops, are Gens. HOWARD, LOGAN, BLAIR and MOWER. The others are doubtless equally as expert in the science of war, (or art, as it may be,) while no one can question the bravery and gallantry of any of them; but those I have named seem to possess traits which are necessary to popularity with troops, and which are not possessed to so great an extent by the others. Gen. HOWARD is the brave and large-hearted Christian gentleman. No devout knight that led a command in the army of Crusaders, was more gallant and true than he. LOGAN and BLAIR are admired for their minds, and for their warm, fraternal feeling toward their fellow-men, as well as for the unquestioned valor of their hearts. MOWER is brave and dashing, if possible even to a fault. Patriotism and glory fill his whole being. Others than those I have named, all of them in fact, are such as NAPOLEON would have been proud to call around him, and depend upon it, were they not true men and valiant warriors, they could not share the glory of the campaign that is being conducted by Gen. SHERMAN. There are also division and brigade commanders, and officers of every grade, who are the peers in valor and all that constitutes the true type of manliness, if not in experience, of any who are above them.

There are no bounds to the admiration of the troops for Gen. SHERMAN, or "Mr. SHERMAN," as many of the semi-secesh white refugees persist in calling him, when alluding to him, although when speaking of Confederate Generals they are by no means oblivious of their military rank. One of the secrets of this admiration is that while Gen. SHERMAN expects the best of fighting service from his men when on the march, he lets them do just about as they please when resting in town. Of course the "bummers" are permitted to do pretty much as they please at all times. But it must be remembered that although a great many houses have been robbed and burned by the bummers when on the march, and the chickens and turkeys have a holy horror of them, and horses and mules flee at their coming, (always in the direction of the camps, however,) yet these same reckless and much-abused bummers often furnish forage and subsistence for SHERMAN's entire army. They are not altogether, therefore, a useless institution, as we would appreciate to our sorrow were they to be dispensed with and the army made to depend entirely upon lines of communication. They are often, too, found in the midst of serious engagements by themselves, thus giving the main army timely warning, and enabling them to prepare for anything that might follow of a more serious nature. One peculiarity attaches to them which completely upsets the old theory concerning stragglers. Always heretofore, and in all other armies, the stragglers have followed in the rear; but in SHERMAN's army the stragglers, or bummers, are always in the advance and on the flanks.

The freedom the troops have in Goldsboro is illustrated in a thousand different forms—by soldiers riding about the streets on horses and mules, and in carriages and buggies, which they call their own, and which they are constantly "swapping off," one to another, or selling to outsiders. Some of these sales are made at ridiculously low figures but there is no comfort in this for speculators, for there is no transportation to be had for them over the railroads. I saw a soldier offering a pair of mules for $5, but they were not bought, for the reason that it would have been impossible to get them out of town after buying them. Numerous horses were given away—but of what avail was it? Who would refuse to be generous under such circumstances? There seems to be a mania among the soldiers for "trading." There are a few street corners where you will always find a crowd of them engaged in trading watches, rings, jewelry of various descriptions, pieces of silver cut from solid silver waiters, revolvers, selling gold and silver, and in fact making use of every expedient to "turn an honest penny." Between some of the buildings there is an eager crowd of soldiers gathered about a "faro-bank," the keeper of which is also a soldier. Other soldiers are indulging in the innocent pastime of "poker" for $1 a game. Another soldier has a lottery on a small scale, and catches a plenty of victims. "How will you trade horses?" says one mounted soldier to another. The reply is: "Well, yours didn't cost anything, nor mine either, so let's trade even." "Enough said," was answered back, and the bargain was consummated by each jumping on the other's horse.

A soldier rides by on a horse, with a white refugee woman sitting behind him, on the bare back of the horse, and with her arms clasped around in front of the soldier. "How are you, soldier?" is a frequent exclamation heard from his comrades as he jogs along through the street, but neither he nor his companion seem to hear aught of it. A span of mules with rope tugs and rope lines, hitched up to a very good carriage and driven by soldiers, is frequently seen. One of the carriages has its sides completely knocked out, and the ends knocked off as far down as the seats, and in the bottom of the carriage there is a barrel, while old-fashioned steps are dropped down from where the door was, to assist in descending from the carriage, which is drawn by a couple of pitiful-looking mules. The ludicrousness of all this (if you are not so sensitive as to call it something worse than ludicrous) was of course immensely heightened before the soldiers had cast off their old clothing and substituted the clean, new blue which they now wear. Then they were often hatless and shoeless, and sometimes even the rest of their attire hardly more than covered their nakedness. I doubt if ever an army enjoyed greater freedom than this, and I must confess that it seems to me like a poor school for a young man's morals. Some even go so far as to claim that SHERMAN will find his army is being demoralized by such license, and that before he is aware of it, he will have no control over them. Don't believe this, however much you may condemn what I have feebly described. When the time comes for marching, you will find them all ready, and they will fight for SHERMAN, if necessary, till that oriental place mentioned in sacred history freezes over. There is another thing which I caution you not to believe, and that is, that the soldiers have ever done otherwise than to respect the female sex. A crime of this nature would not be tolerated by hardly a man in the army, and in the one or two cases that have happened on SHERMAN's great march, the guilty one has been immediately either shot or hung. However reckless the army may be in other respects, there is but one sentiment on this subject, and that is the right one. There seems to be an impression, shared by many now, that when they come to move out of Goldsboro, the soldiers will burn the town. I hope and believe it will not prove true.

Among the trophies I saw in going through the various camps in the vicinity of Goldsboro, was a rebel flag, which was said to have been the first that was raised over Fort Sumter. It was captured by ENOCH W. F. FELT, Company F, Sixteenth Wisconsin, of which Col. CASSIUS FAIRCHILD is in command, although just now he is commanding the First Brigade, Third Division, Seventeenth Corps, in place of Gen. FORCE, who has been called to the command of a division. The flag was a small, dingy-looking affair, and had two large holes through it, as if done by a ball or shell. It was captured in South Carolina, and bore this inscription: "Give us a place in the picture near the flashing of the guns." Col. FAIRCHILD also had a magnificent flag which was captured near Columbia, by one of his men, a private, named JOHN J. BAILEY. But these are merely individual instances. I might go through the army and find hundreds of similar ones.

There is an immense body of troops in and about Goldsboro. They seem to swarm in the woods and upon the fields about Goldsboro like bees about a great hive. Go where you will and you will find them—large camps of them—and when they come to move forward it will be with a sweep like that of a tornado. GRANT never had a much larger army, and there certainly never was an army more thoroughly impregnated with a wide-awake, earnest, fighting disposition. They are all fully alive, too, to the fact that there is a master-mind over them, in the person of BILLY SHERMAN, as they will persist in calling him when facetiously inclined.

An immense amount of stores is daily received there for the army, but under the clear-headed management of Col. M. C. GARBER, Chief Quartermaster of SHERMAN's army in the field, everything moves along like clock-work, and one would hardly appreciate, from a mere casual observation, that so much was being done in such a small borough. Capt. JUSTIN HODGE, A. Q. M., who has the direct management of the receipt and shipment of everything that passes over the railroad at that point, is also just the right stamp of a man for SHERMAN. Like Col. GARBER, he is a gentleman, and I have yet to hear of an instance where officers have had any occasion to find fault with either of them.

There was a rumor at Goldsboro, and I find it is also in existence here, that Gen. SCOTT, of Ohio, is to take the place of Gen. PALMER in the command of this district. Whether it is true or not I cannot learn, but it would not be regretted, I am informed, by the loyal Northern portion of the population in this place. Gen. PALMER has been kept here, I am told, in the neighborhood of two years, and as a general thing there should be a change made in such commands, at least every year, if not every six months. Gen. CARL SCHURZ, who recently reported to Gen. SHERMAN, in obedience to orders, has also been mentioned in connection with this post, but I presume without cause.

I find that Capt. A. S. KIMBALL, who was Acting Chief Quartermaster here for some time, has been appointed Depot Quartermaster at this place, for SHERMAN's army. It is a good appointment.

THE BORDER STATES---AFTER THE WAR.

NINTH LETTER.

The Three Great Divisions of Tennessee—Soil, Minerals and other Characteristics of Each—The Public Works of Tennessee.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PADUCAH, Friday, March 10, 1865.

With an area of about 45,000 square miles, Tennessee is naturally divided into three grand divisions, East, Middle and West Tennessee. The first comprises the mountain section between the border of North Carolina and the Cumberland Mountains; the second stretches thence to the Tennessee River below the Muscle Shoals; the third comprises that part of "Messopotamia" between the lower Tennessee and the Mississippi, the residue being in Kentucky.

EAST TENNESSEE

consists of a succession of mountain ranges, with narrow valleys between them, running from northeast to southwest. Some of these are so uniform and contiguous to each other, that they resemble ruffles or a corrigated roof. The mountains separating it from North Carolina, are the highest in the State, in places rising to an elevation of 6,000 feet. The Cumberland range is lower, more land on the summit, and has an average breadth of about twenty miles, being divided at their southern extremity by the valley of the Sequatchie into two distinct chains for some distance. Racoon Mountain and Lookout Mountain are parts of this range, seperated from it by the Tennessee River, which there leads to the westward.

These valleys are all noted for their picturesque beauty, and mostly for their fertility. No more healthy region probably can be found on the face of the globe than they. The table-land of the Cumberland Mountains is mostly lean, being deficient in calcareous ingredients. Many of the mountain slopes are used for pasturage up to their summits.

But it is in respect to its *minerals* that this section excels. The whole of the Cumberland range is underlaid with coal-beds, the average thickness of which is estimated as being at least eight feet. The area covered by those mountains is 4,400 square miles. In the same section are three great iron regions—one lying along the Unika group of mountains, which separate the State from North Carolina; the second, known as the "Dyestone region," skirting the eastern base of the Cumberland, from Georgia to Virginia; the third, called "the Cumberland Region," associated with the coal measures in the northern part of the State. A fourth belongs to the western part of Middle Tennessee, passing out of Kentucky and running down to the Alabama line; and a fifth to West Tennessee. Those of the eastern region usually yield from 55 to 70 per cent. of metal, and are pronounced inexhaustible. Extensive beds of iron ore occur near Cumberland Gap.

Copper is also found abundantly in the same section, the most important and rich beds being in the southeastern corner of the State. The locality is known as Ducktown, consisting of a natural basin nearly 1,000 higher than the valley of East Tennessee. The geological report made in 1856 shows that up to that date one million dollars' worth of ore had been taken from those hills after encountering almost insurmountable obstacles in cutting out a road through the face of the mountains.

Lead, zinc, and even gold, in small quantities, are among the other products of a region, which possesses peculiar interest to Northern men at this moment, from the loyalty of its inhabitants, and the persecutions they have undergone on behalf of the government and the Union. The marble of East Tennessee has no superior.

MIDDLE TENNESSEE

consists partly of the spurs thrown from the Cumberland, succeeded by a basin of an eliptical form, a little more than 100 miles long by between 50 and 60 miles broad. The famous village of Murfreesboro is near its geographical centre. The surface is for the most part greatly undulating, and of quite moderate elevation. The soil is of the richest kind, reposing on blue and white lime-stone beds, already ascertained to be 800 feet thick. The basin passes across the Cumberland River into Kentucky, and southward nearly across the State of Tennessee. It is one of the gardens of the West, similar to the Blue Pass country in Kentucky.

This bowl or natural depression is surrounded by a belt of mountains, as in Kentucky, known as "the Highland River," usually from 400 to 600 feet above the lime-stone country. In two places this river is cut through by the Cumberland River, and in one by Duck River. The soil of these hills is usually poor, and some portions are quite barren. Further back, however, and beyond the "barrens," lime-stone again makes its appearance, and the soil becomes red and fertile. The circle of highlands is noted for its beautiful streams and its sulphur springs. Taken as a whole, the central part of Tennessee, as an agricultural country, has probably no superior, while the scenery everywhere is pleasant, and in some places romantic. The air is also salubrious.

WEST TENNESSEE

consists of two slopes, the eastern, fronting the Tennessee River, being high and abrupt; while the western, looking toward the Mississippi is less lofty and precipitous. The former contains beds of fine marble and iron ore, besides abundance of limestone. A source of still greater wealth is its green sand marble beds, such as have contributed so greatly to the reclamation of the barren lands in the southeastern New-Jersey. These beds extend under the surface of several counties to unknown depths. It might cause the teeth of our more progressive farmers to water to learn that land thereabouts, fit for raising cotton and nearly all the ordinary grain crops can to-day be had at from $20 to $40 per acre.

The opposite slope of West Tennessee is also a fertile country; but probably not so well adapted to Northern constitutions, on account of the many sluggish streams which crawl through the rich bottoms to the Mississippi, their banks having often to be leveled to prevent overflow. The Chickasaw and other "bluffs" in this region are conspicuous and well known features in the landscape. I may add that, like the "Father of Waters," the Tennessee is navigable all the year round, so that Nature has provided ready to hand excellent communications with all parts of the country.

THE PUBLIC WORKS OF TENNESSEE.

The legislature of Tennessee was more liberal in aiding the construction of public improvements than her neighbors, either to the north or south. A regular system of railroads was devised many years ago, the State subscribing three fifths of the stock, and granting $100,000 for the erection of important bridges. By virtue of this enlarged scheme, the following lines were completed before the war: The East Tennessee and Virginia, from Virginia to Knoxville; the East Tennessee and Georgia, from Knoxville to Dalton, with the "cut-off" above Chattanooga, that portion of the Louisville and Nashville, (about fifty-four miles,) in Tennessee; that part of the Memphis and Charleston in Tennessee; the Memphis, Clarkesville and Louisville; the Gossfield and Kentucky; the Nashville and Chattanooga; and the Nashville and Decatur roads, beside numerous branch lines. Few of these enterprises were profitable in the shape of regular dividends; but they did much to open up the resources of an exceedingly rich State, that under different auspices, will not fail to make them yield handsomely.

I have already noticed the construction of a line from Nashville, northwestwardly to the Cumberland, at Johnsonville, seventy-eight miles, and connecting with the Memphis and Clarkesville Road. This was built by the government to prevent the possibility of Nashville being cut off from receiving supplies during low stages of water in the Cumberland. The late rains did serious damage to the bridges on the Decatur and the Chattanooga Railroads; but probably by this time most of them have been repaired, enabling work to be resumed on both at an early date.

SUMMING UP.

In this series of letters on the social condition, industry, soil, business condition and prospects of the Border States, I have availed myself of all sources of information within reach, extracting it alike from Unionist and Secessionist, military officer and civilian. I have come to the conclusion that the natural elements of wealth there are vastly greater than most persons supposed; that it only needs a prompt and final settlement of the labor (*i. e. the slavery*) question, followed by the influx of men of wealth, enterprise and worth of character to make the South "blossom as the rose." I cannot suppose that the rule of the banditti is to last *forever*; indeed, with the overthrow of the rebellion this year in prospect, the guerrillas will mostly find their "occupation gone." Still the waves of the sea beat against the shore long after the storm has subsided, and it were idle to expect *such* a war to be immediately followed by the halcyon days of peace and security. Now that the people of the North are in a measure hemmed in by the Western deserts they can turn their undivided attention upon the half desolated and depopulated South, where "there is still much land to be possessed," as well as a new frame-work of society to be instituted. In Eastern Virginia the lower part of the peninsula is underlaid with deposits of green sand marl, vast and rich enough to fertilize a continent. West Virginia has coal, iron, oil water power, most glorious scenery and the purest air. Eastern Kentucky has similar elements of greatness, though as yet shut out from the world by lack of railways. Tennessee is rich as pie-crust and as beautiful as Eden offering us with all other advantages, abundance of good *cotton*. The experiment of raising this dethroned "*king*," by means of free labor, has already been successfully tried. What remains but that the advantage thus gained shall be followed up until the whole South is brought under the influence of the genius of universal emancipation?

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Louisville to Nashville—Guerrillas—The Country and the Rivers—Nashville Inundated—The Election of Saturday—An Interregnum—Business in Nashville—Education—The Freedmen as Laborers—The Nashville Papers—"The Social Evil," and How it is Disposed of.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April, 1865.

In spite of the murderous attacks of guerrillas, who abound in all parts of Kentucky, according to the popular imagination, we reached this place without getting killed by the way, or observing one who had seen or heard of a bushwhacker in that part of the State. When inquiry was made, the answer invariably followed that it was not *there*, but in some place further north or south, that such-a-such a frightful depredation took place, thus recalling to mind the story of the "Three Black Crows," which turned out to be "something almost as black as a crow."

In fact, there has been a good deal of exaggeration as respects these horse-thieving marauders. Fifty men well armed, and helping themselves to fresh horse-flesh whenever the old article has run-down, can keep a whole State like Kentucky in alarm. Of course, in time the brood will be exterminated, and that will be the end of them. That, after a war waged with such violence of passion, such wholesale slaughter, such crimes on both sides, meek-eyed peace should at once settle down, is more than any person who has read the history of *our great* civil strife had any reason to expect.

THE COUNTRY

Between Louisville and the tunnel through Mulshaugh's Hill, rises by a gradual and gentle ascent, passing from the limestone bottom to the sandstone mountain range. On the southwestern slope are various kinds of sandstone, as far south as Green River, beyond which the lime again appears and continues as far as this place. From this the reader can form a general idea of the soil and its capabilities.

The villages are of little account. Elizabethtown, the principal, has perhaps 1,500 to 2,000 people, with the usual number of churches. Like Bowling Green it sprawls about on every side, without order or neatness. The other stations are too small to merit notice. Cave "City" is an emporium of about four houses. The roads are miry; there is no stage running, and the anticipated visit to the Mammoth Cave must be deferred or postponed indefinitely.

The people are mostly as raw looking materials as can well be imagined. Though it is Sunday, not one in ten of the men appears to be washed or cleaned. With the legs of their pantaloons stuck in those of their dirty boots, they evince one sign of interest in the affairs of the day by eagerly inquiring for the "noose."

The rivers are swollen to an unusual height. Salt River, the Green, the Barren, and streams of less note, are filled to overflowing. The damage done by the flood in Kentucky is, however, inconsiderable. At Barren River we are detained half an hour, the trestlework of the bridge having been bent somewhat by the current, so that it was judged advisable not to cross it by the locomotive. Passengers, accordingly, had to walk over, after which the cars were pushed across and a fresh engine was attached to the train.

APPEARANCE OF NASHVILLE.

This city is now, like Babylon, "sitting upon many waters," being surrounded on three sides with the flood, and on the fourth by mire. Water has not only passed up the bottom-lands, but inundated houses—I suppose, a full hundred of them. They are immersed from one to four feet—some of them still more deeply. Their poor inmates, of course, had to flee for their lives, and experienced no small difficulty in finding shelter, so densely filled is the town with its habitable environs. Having done its worst, the Cumberland is once more retiring slowly within his banks.

Though the streets have been muddy, and are still sticky in places, I notice to-day the dust begins to rise as a regiment of Western troops marched along. I took up a Boston newspaper, and read in it about the snow being so deep in some parts of New-England, that the fences were scarcely visible! Great country!

POLITICAL MATTERS.

They had an election here last Saturday, if it might be called such, not one in six of the people having voted. Of the nine hundred odd votes cast in this city, I am told a considerable proportion of them were those of *quasi* Secessionists, who desired to put themselves "right on the record." There was no struggle between parties or individuals; and few cared to take the trouble of going to the polls. At any rate, that staunch patriot, WM. G. BROWNLOW, is made Governor of the State, in which he was imprisoned for his fidelity to the Union. HARRIS is skulking somewhere in Dixie. Seldom are the tables so completely turned as here. In conversation with several people, I find a high opinion of the new Governor as a practical man. ANDREW JOHNSON is also spoken of universally with respect and love. The report that he is frequently the worse of liquor I take to be unfounded in fact.

At present there is an interregnum in the office of Governor, Mr. JOHNSON being in Washington and Mr. BROWNLOW not taking possession of the reins till the 1st of April. The Secretary of State, Mr. EAST, is *de facto* Governor of Tennessee.

THE PEOPLE.

It would be difficult to classify the people of Nashville, except into soldiers and civilians. Great numbers of the former have been arriving every day for some time, mostly new regiments, though composed largely of old troops from the Western States. I think as many as 5,000 have passed through to-day and yesterday, "and still they come." Maj.-Gens. THOMAS and HOOKER are in town, with a legion of shoulder-strappers. Probably as many as 10,000 soldiers are in and about Nashville, beside teamsters, laborers, &c. They swarm about restaurants, saloons, news-rooms, barber-shops and the like, as flies do about a sugar hogshead. The Zollicoffer House, a new concern as large as the St. Nicholas, as I write, is filled with them, who are fiddling and dancing on the floors consecrated to Southern chivalry. About one-half of the churches and the public schools are taken up as hospitals; the other churches have been reopened.

CIVILIANS

Are a little less easy of description. They consist of first, the loyal Tennesseeans who managed to elude the conscription, or have since deserted; also of some who were rather inclined to secessionism at the outset, but since have seen the error of their ways. This element is on the increase, and will keep growing and strengthening as SHERMAN and THOMAS keep marching on. Second—Disloyal Southerners. Third—Northern business men, who have got possession of probably three-fourths of the trade carried on in Nashville. They take in all classes and orders of traders, from the solid and respectable Broadway merchant to the Chatham-street Israelite and the Italian image-vender. All the stores not needed for government purposes have been rented by these merchants, usually at Broadway prices. In the principal streets they cannot be had short of between $2,500 and $5,000 a year, according to situation and size. And hundreds of little "Crystal Palace" restaurants have shot up in vacant lots, door-yards, flower-gardens, &c., where an honest penny can be caught. These are painted and gilded in the most flashy style, their occupants, usually, swearing like the army in Flanders. They must be finished gentlemen, of course; for in the South, was it not the distinguishing trait of a gentleman to be profane?

So far, among a population of 75,000, believed to be packed in this city, I have observed only one place that could be properly called a book-store, and it was nearly empty. There are numerous stands, however, on which yellow-covered literature, as well as newspapers, can be had, by paying from fifty to one hundred per cent. more than in New-York. As a rule, merchandise is from twenty-five to fifty per cent. higher than at the North.

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

The aggregate amount to which Nashville is limited in her intercourse with the North, is a million and a half of dollars per month; and the utmost that any individual or firm can receive permits for buying is $5,000 per month. Profits, you see, must be pretty round to afford such high rents, clerk-hire and other expenses, all of which are doubled. But certain of the seed of Abraham are said to have a way of dodging this regulation, by making their purchases in *gold*. The guileless Israelite forever.

But the people are experiencing a degree of pecuniary prosperity such as they never knew before. Money is superabundant—a drug in the market. Never before was there such an opportunity for growing rich, in spite of the high prices. Old residents appear to be quite as much intoxicated with this happy delirium as new settlers. They are endeavoring, as far as they can, to forget the bar, politics, and the negro, out-Yankeeing the Yankees in making hay while the sun shines. For if he asks a good price for his services, wherever he can get it, he at least strives to make people clean and comfortable, as a hotel or boarding-house keeper.

Perhaps we should interpret this temporary flush of prosperity as a providential dispensation, sent to make the people turn their backs upon the Egypt of bondage with fewer misgivings or regrets. It has certainly smoothed the way from slavery to liberty; and since the Supreme Being orders all things, why not this?

EDUCATION

of nearly all kinds went completely under after the rebellion broke out. Before that time Nashville had a good system of public schools; but the State school fund having been unlawfully seized and carried off by ISHAM G. HARRIS, the young idea has had to shoot in ignorance. Within the past year or two some "pay-schools" have started—one by a gentleman who was formerly a teacher in the public schools. I was glad to find that he and his assistants had about 250 on the rolls; but he complained that it was almost impossible now to enforce subordination; and the young urchins had to be left largely to exercise their own wills. Most of the public schools are still used as hospitals; but I trust if Gen. THOMAS must choose between them and the churches or private edifices, he will spare the first. They at least were guiltless of having fostered a spirit of insurrection.

The impression which I have received from conversation with many of the people of all classes, was that their minds are in general so secularized, so absorbed in making money and then spending it on follies, that the lack of school education among the young people is scarcely felt by either their parents or themselves. "Put money in thy purse," and acquiesce in everything else, seems to be the condition into which the Southern mind has settled down after its preternatural state of activity. No bluster, no threats, not even sullen discontent, but a Mahommedan resignation to the decrees of Uncle Sam. He is a terrible fellow down here—more than six feet four in his stockings!

Northern teachers are greatly needed—I was about to write *wanted*, which would have been a mistake. Who can come and reorganize education?

The colored schools are doing well. Col. MASSEY in charge of the enlistment of colored troops and Superintendent of the freedmen of Eastern and Middle Tennessee, informed me that in his district about 2,500 colored children are regularly attending the schools kept open by charitable associations at the North. God bless the noble women and men who sustain these institutions! The Colonel, further expresses the belief that these emancipated people are more eager for enlightment than the white refugees, who won't pay for anything they can get for nothing. On the other hand, not a few of the colored people, after their means have improved, withdraw their children from the charity schools and send them to pay-schools.

Indeed, I have little hesitation in saying that, in spite of the thick lips, retreating forehead and curling hair, the negro displays in his countenance more of the image of God than the furtive-looking, hang-dog, unkempt white who huddles round stoves in taverns. Less than five years ago, Gov. GIST, of South Carolina, proposed, in a public message, the enactment of a law to prohibit slave mechanics from hiring white assistants. Even then Sambo was the master. How much more when he has fought his way to freedom, and takes to his book so much more eagerly than he of the superior race. In truth, I am not so much exercised about the future of the negro on this continent, as about that of the (now) negroless whites, who have been brought up too proud to work, and are now too poor to do without it, after looking as stolid as oxen into the bargain.

"THE IRREPRESSIBLE NEGRO."

There was thus something in the cant phrase, "irrepressible negro," which was current some years ago. How do they work as free men? comes first in order. In general, I think it safe to reply, "As well as could be expected." Doubtless a number of them "loaf" about the corners; yet fewer in proportion than of the whites. In two or three cases here they have taken to selling whisky; yet the proportion of sellers and drinkers among them is far below that of their fair-skinned neighbors. Said an officer to me lately: "I have superintended the organization of over 13,000 colored troops, and had them with me in camp for months; yet though they could smuggle whisky easily into it, I never saw one of them the worse for liquor." My belief is that this rule will hold good wherever the necessity of discipline has been duly impressed; for the colored soldier feels himself to be "every inch a man," whenever he has exchanged his old rags for military blue, and shouldered his musket for the first time.

The number of them who have enlisted as soldiers in Eastern and Middle Tennessee is about 12,000. Their bravery does not now require to be established. The only difficulty with negro troops is that in the event of their sickening in camp, they have not that rallying power possessed by most white persons; but the same remark will hold good with respect to unintellectual men of any race, to a greater or less degree. An active brain is a wonderful buoy most kinds of sickness.

"THE SOCIAL EVIL"

is deserving of some notice here on two accounts; first, the great head it had attained to, and next, the means taken to curtail it. The *license system*, adopted in French cities, has been introduced here, and with good effect on the whole, as nearly as I can learn. In any event, it is a choice of evils, but these can be the less of two. Houses to which a license is granted have to pay well for it, besides which their inmates have to submit twice a week to a medical examination. The vice exists, the moral petrifaction of feeling exists; but there is believed to be much less of that abominable disease among the men than there otherwise would be.

THE NASHVILLE PAPERS

are four in number, and all issued in the morning. They are as follows: The *Dispatch*, (Opp.;) the *Press*, (out and in;) the *Union*, (moderate Republican,) and the *Times*, (radical Republican.) The large circulation of Cincinnati and Louisville papers here would indicate that there is room for improvement among the Nashville journals—not in quantity, but in quality. Most of them are conducted on the one-horse principle, and that horse not always at home. Their advertising support is good, however, and a fine run of job-work is attached to most of the offices.

Agriculture, soils, minerals, &c., I defer till my next.

WILLIAM WRIGHT

FROM KENTUCKY.

The Fall of Richmond—How Louisville Received the Tidings—Celebrating the Victory—Illumination—Changes Since the Rebellion Began—Reunion after Separation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, April 6.

The fall of Richmond, as announced here by telegram a few hours after the grand event, fell upon the people of this goodly city with almost stunning suddenness. While few doubted the ultimate success of GRANT's combinations, the result was considered as indefinitely remote. Some sanguine secession souls professed indeed to consider the capture of the haughty and defiant capital, if not absolutely impossible, yet as a thing not to be achieved without long months of desperate strife and fearful sacrifice.

The tidings "Richmond is ours," fell upon such as a bolt from a cloudless sky. They would not believe the brief pregnant dispatch. They affected, perhaps persuaded, themselves to believe the announcement a hoax. Their doubts were soon dispelled. Blank and wo-begone countenances and pale lips, whispering "all is lost," were seen here and there along the streets. But the Union joy was jubilant. It was a day of proud and blissful exhileration for all staunch, loyal souls who had long been waiting and praying for this grand consummation, and whom no arguments, no appeals, no influences had tempted in the nation's darkest hour, to swerve a hair's breadth from the line marked out by fealty and patriotism.

Northern cities may be "wild with excitement and joy" over the collapse of the great rebel strong-hold, and the prospect, which the event heralds, of a speedy peace, with the national authority everywhere restored and confirmed. This is natural and fitting. But the joy of Unionists living in States once slave, and who have remained true, in spite of the defection of kindred and friends, in spite of obloquy, clamors, abuse, persecution, trials and sacrifices in many cases, sore enough to move the sternest endurance—the joy of such, at a crowning reunion victory like the taking of Richmond, is the liveliest, deepest, most transporting that patriotic bosoms can feel. Such joy is felt by multitudes of Kentuckians, Tennesseeans, and citizens of States with kindred associations to-day. I have seen the expression of this joy again and again, within the two years past, as occasions arose to call it forth, and my own joy at some signal success to our flag seemed tame enough beside the more glowing and fervid sentiments, flaming forth from these noble Southern Union hearts.

At noon yesterday the thunders of a hundred guns from the forts surrounding Louisville, celebrated Richmond captured, this last and greatest of GRANT's gains. It was the order of Secretary STANTON. Another hundred guns, made the vesper anthem of the city, by Gen. PALMER's command. One of the guns taking part in this glorification seemed a monitor gun at least, so far-reaching and jarring were its tremendous reports. One was reminded of the huge 74-pounder of Fort Nagley at Nashville, which by Gov. JOHNSON's order was wont to startle the town in celebrating SHERMAN's successes and captures from Lookout Mountain to Savannah. The people here, as there, seemed to enter into the spirit of the merry-making artillery, and before the words, "Richmond is fallen," few faces were seen that did not beam satisfaction at this great triumph of our arms

At night an illumination, and one such as the city has rarely seen, greeted the eyes of thousands of gazers, who crowded the various streets. The Mayor, Mr. KAYE, and Gen. PALMER, issued each his official pronounciamiento to this end, and though the notice was short, the display was very creditable to the public spirit as well as loyalty of Louisville. Had the notice been longer, a torch-light procession might, and probably would, have emphasized the proceedings. As it was, nearly all the public buildings, were brilliant with countless lights, many of them with flags and transparencies, while Roman candles, rockets, huge bonfires, variegated and adorned not less than lit up the night. The main hotels, the Louisville, National and United States, the City Hall, Post-office, Gen. PALMER's Headquarters, Assist. Surg.-Gen. WOOD's, the offices of the Louisville *Journal*, *Press* and *Democrat*, with many business houses, were all aglow in honor of GRANT's glorious achievement; while very many private residences, among them conspicuous for the number and brightness of its loyal lights, was the fine old mansion of Senator GUTHRIE, set far back from the street, and the more striking on this account.

In fact, the illumination was on a much wider and seemingly heartier scale than I would have judged, probably, from the antecedents of Louisville, and from the understanding of the secession sympathy harbored here. Only four years ago, the tramp of rebel regiments echoed along its streets. A single house illuminated *then* in honor of a Union victory, had brought a fierce mob of rebel nullifiers about its inmate's ears. The holding fast of Kentucky to the Union was a dubious thing. She was on the verge of going off with her sister Tennessee, a result which, if Providence had not mercifully arrested it, would have added, probably, another four years to the war, not to speak of putting the national cause in most imminent jeopardy.

Now all is changed. Kentucky remained true, and is growing truer every day—that is, to the noble number who, tried by the fires of rebellion, were not found faithless, are added every day numbers that wavered under the force of trial and temptation, temporized while the result continued doubtful, or gave aid and comfort to the enemy, so long as the cause of the enemy seemed likely to prevail. The last hope of these last, has perished with the overthrow of Richmond. There is not the shadow of a chance that the demon of a Southern Confederacy, exorcised from Richmond by the potent wand of the magician GRANT, can work serious injury to the national unity just about to be restored, perfected and perpetuated. Every clear-headed rebel can see this as well as other sensible people can. To resist the rolling wheels of this restoration is to be crushed beneath them. There is no alternative but acquiescence and submission. Submission, if not easy at first, will prove pleasant afterward, when the fruits springing from obedience to a wise, vigorous and liberal government come to be enjoyed by the loyal citizen. We do not wonder, therefore, that wherever our armies penetrate, and the flag is planted, numbers of the misguided are seen flocking to take the oath of allegiance. They feel that they have lived long enough on the husks of a wo-producing rebellion. They long to find themselves in a parent's forgiving arms, and clothed, fed, sheltered and made happy in the good old home, from which in an evil hour they wandered.

This family reunion is at hand. The overthrow of the rebel power, of which the fall of Richmond is the immediate herald, opens the door wide for the scattered wanderers to return. In a few months, at furthest, the United States Commonwealth will form a single household again. Perfect harmony throughout may not be restored in a day. The human head cannot at once obliterate painful and even bitter memories. But the good sense of the American people will quickly accept the principle, with God's seal upon it, that the union of the nation is its only safety, honor, peace, strength and prosperity, and that the more cordial the union is, the better will it be for the best interest of all classes of citizens.

C. V. S.

Government Indebtedness to Louisville—A Gold Decision—Indications of Louisville's Prosperity, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 7, 1865.

Nearly $30,000,000 unpaid and long due government claims are held here. Vouchers bought at 12 to 15 off. Money tight—bank rates 10 to 12 ₰ street bank rates 15 to 24. Kentucky money reported 1 to 2 below par in Indiana—was at one time 10 to 20 above Indiana. Gold, 1st ult., opened here at 200¾; closed, 31st ult., 151¼.

Chancellor PIRTLE here decides that the maker of a note in '63 promising to pay in gold, must pay at maturity the actual gold coin or its equivalent in treasury notes. His decision is appealed.

The city's population is put at 100,000; her taxable property, $38,000,000; for year ending March 9, her receipts $841 502, and expenditures $796,137.

The Louisville Board of Trade Secretary reports: "Though our trade has suffered exceedingly during the war, the city is still enjoying a fair share of prosperity. Population is steadily increasing, and scarce a dwelling can be had for less than double former rents. For year ending the 1st, the products of our manufactures amount to over $11 000,000; imports of manufactories over $1 000 000; exports from same over $8,400,000; dry goods imported, over $8 000,000; groceries received and sold, over $12,000,000; other branches merchandise, $10 000 000; imports of hay and grain, $5,000,000; of lumber, $2,088 360; of coal, $3,750,000; of wines and liquors, $1,183,000; receipts and sales of tobacco, $11,180,790."

The first tobacco shipment for New-Orleans for four years was made here the 1st.

The steamer *Ruth* just finished here is a four decker, 312 feet long, 86 wide, 2 500 tons burden, and to carry 1,500 passengers and crew. PONTIAC.

OUR CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.

Preparations for the Great Fair—Political Matters—The Republican Convention—Peace Prospects—The Rebel Prisoners in Camp Douglas—Enlisting.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 12, 1865.

Everybody is so much engaged in preparations for the great fair, that there is little time to get up anything else of public interest. The great victories, however, and especially the fall of Richmond, had the effect to absorb all interest and attention for a few days. The grand event was celebrated here in a manner more enthusiastic than creditable. There was a more general cessation of business than I have ever known in Chicago, and the wildest joy reigned rampant through the day upon which the news was received. The discreditable part of the affair was, that nearly everybody—old men and young—staid and respectable citizens, as well as those given to imbibition—got gloriously drunk before nightfall. A queer way this, which we have, of drowning our sorrow and expressing our joy by the same process. The stock of liquor "on hand" was greatly diminished that day in Chicago. But to return to the fair. When the first of the series of Sanitary Fairs was initiated in Chicago, it was thought that the managers were indulging in "great expectations," when they announced, in the preliminary meeting, that they anticipated realizing $25,000. Now, the Executive Committee starts off with the expenditure of $25,000 for the erection of buildings. And the whole preliminary expenses will not, probably, be much less than $50 000. Thus, you see, our ideas have been greatly enlarged by the experience of the last year and a half.

That the fair will be a great success, there is scarcely a doubt. But I still think that the East will do a much better work by sending their contributions to the immediate relief of the sick and wounded, than to keep them over for nearly two months to help swell our display. Our *pride* is embarked in this business, to be sure, but our *benevolence* suggests that the pressing needs of the soldiers be supplied now, rather than that our vanity should be gratified by a splendid result of the fair. With such a vast sum on hand as is anticipated, much will be wasted, and improvidently and extravagantly expended. In fact, we see this already on the strength of the indications that the receipts are to be enormous.

The Registry law passed by the Legislature, at its last session, is working quietly and satisfactorily. There does not appear to be any very outspoken opposition to it. In several of the smaller cities of the State the elections were held before the law was made public, and as by its provisions, it took effect immediately after its passage, these were declared illegal, and have to be repealed. In Chicago, the operation of the law will be favorable to the Republican cause.

The Republican convention was held on Saturday, and JOHN B. RICE, formerly proprietor of the Theatre here, nominated for Mayor. The election of the ticket put in the field is regarded as certain.

A state of things has arisen in which the people of the West will not be averse to negotiations looking to an adjustment of difficulties. So long as Richmond and Charleston stood proudly defiant, the West was opposed to peace movements emanating from our government. But now that they have been conquered—now that the Confederacy has been humbled—that the army of its boast has been utterly defeated and overthrown, we are ready for a treaty upon a proper basis. The starch is now fairly taken out of the rebellion. The work of subjugation is well nigh completed. It would never have done to have made peace with those rebel leaders until they felt themselves thoroughly whipped—so thoroughly that there can be no disguising of the fact—so completely that they will be compelled to confess it before the world. This gives us security for the future, if not indemnity for the past. And then people hereaway do not believe in having treason made too easy—that years of armed rebellion shall be atoned for by merely taking the oath of allegiance. With the ignorant mass, perhaps this would be a course of policy that would be generally acquiesced in. But the leaders should be visited with a punishment somewhat adequate to their offence. Their crime is too great to be passed lightly over. The blood which they have caused to be spilt cries aloud from the ground for vengeance.

Enlistments are yet the order of the day with us, though I understand that the draft is to take place next week. A little over three-fifths of our quota have been raised, leaving 1,950 yet to provide for.

Seven companies have been enlisted from the rebels in Camp Douglas, for frontier service. Several others are at Camp Fry, in this city, from Camp Chase, Camp Morton and Rock Island. They are soon to leave for the plains.

A regiment is being raised here for HANCOCK'S Veteran Corps. It is well under way. The successes at Richmond have given the impression that the war will soon be over, and enlistments have slackened up.

CROSBY'S Opera House is to be opened in a few days by GRAU, assisted by the entire corps of artists from the New-York Academy of Music. The hall is 104 by 86 and has been fitted up "regardless of expense," as the proprietor made an immense fortune in the whisky business by the failure of Mr. WASHBURNE to get a tax upon "stocks on hand," and he therefore has plenty of funds to make the enterprise all that he desired.

About $10,000 have already been raised for the sick and wounded of the recent battles.

The Michigan and Illinois Canal is open for navigation. The Straits at Mackinaw are yet closed with ice.

Business is fair, though comparatively dull, owing to the unsettled state of financial affairs and the scarcity of currency. The accounts from the wheat growing districts still continue favorable.

The weather is cold for the season. The air this morning was filled for a while with falling snowflakes.

St. Albans Raiders.

From the Montreal Herald.

The following are the judgments placed on record in this case:

PROVINCE OF CANADA, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,
Wednesday, March 29, 1865.

Present—The Hon. Jas. Smith, J. S. C., in re Bennett Young et al. The extradition on a charge of robbery of one Samuel Breck. Having heard S. Bethune, Esq., Q. C., and B. Devlin, Esq., counsel for Government of the United States of America, F. G. Johnson, Esq., Q. C., and Edward Carter, Esq., Q. C., counsel for the Crown, and the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., R. Laflamme, Esq., Q. C., and W. H. Kerr, Esq., counsel for the prisoners, upon the charge set forth against the prisoners in the complaint or information laid before me in this matter. Having examined upon oath touching the truth of the said charge the witnesses brought before me to testify in that behalf, and the documents produced and proved in relation thereto, and having, upon the whole, duly deliberated, considering that the testimony so laid before me does not constitute such evidence as, according to the laws of this province, would justify the apprehension and committal for trial of the prisoners, if the crime of which they are accused had been committed herein; and that it does not appear from the evidence before me that the prisoners have committed the crime of robbery within the meaning of the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, and of the statutes of this province in force in respect thereof. It is ordered the prisoners be discharged from custody under the warrant issued in this case on the said charge.

(Signed,) J. SMITH, J. S. C.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL,
Wednesday, April, 5. 1865.

In Re Bennett Young, et al.—For extradition on a charge of assault with intent to murder.

Considering the declaration made before me this day, by and on behalf of the Government of the United States, that as the Government of Canada intended to take and had taken proceedings against the prisoners for a breach of neutrality, he (Mr. DEVLIN) had been instructed by Hon. Mr. SEWARD, as representing the Government of the United States, to discontinue, and does now discontinue, the proceedings against the prisoners for extradition, under the warrant issued by me, and considering also the declaration of Messrs. JOHNSON and CARTER on behalf of the Crown, that the Government of Canada did not intend in any way to proceed further in the application of the United States for extradition of the prisoners.

It is ordered that the prisoners be discharged, and is ordered further, that the money and private property of the prisoners taken from them at the time of their arrest, under the warrant issued by me, be restored to them. J. SMITH, J. S. C.

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Important Reconnoissance—Preparations for the Expedition—Caution—Contracts—Military Matters.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT LEARNED, Saturday, April 1, 1865.

The organization of two large expeditions against the Indians—one to start from Leavenworth, making their base of supplies at Fort Kearney, under command of Gen. MITCHELL, and the other to rendezvous at this post—are progressing rapidly. The energy and direction of the whole campaign are under the immediate supervision and command of Maj.-Gen. DODGE, who is working incessantly in order to supply them both with the necessaries for an active and successful campaign. The great difficulties have been in obtaining transportation and supplies from the various supply depots in Leavenworth, and the delay which for years has been a constant annoyance and immense damage in transporting stores over the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, about the only means of communication with the West for nearly six months in a year. This road is probably the very worst in the country; it is never known to make either time or a connection, and the necessity for having one's life insured ere passing over it is of the greatest importance. It is mismanaged and out of order, no pains being taken to improve, as it is the only mode of conveyance west of the Missouri to the great Eastern marts, and merchandise is from six weeks to six months passing from one end of the road to the other, so crowded are they with business. Travelers coming West will find more speed, safety, and comfort by going via St. Louis and the river during navigation.

Another noticeable is the far-famed Kansas Stage Company which, when once used as a mode of conveyance, is only indulged in a second when compelled to by necessity, and the many complaints and constant annoyance to its patrons is such as to condemn it forever. I would advise no one who values health or comfort to use it, as it is dangerous to both. The stages are overloaded, and the stock worn out and broken down.

Military matters are assuming quite a threatening aspect here. Three regiments of infantry have been organized of Confederate prisoners who would not be exchanged, and two more are organizing at Alton. They are used in garrisoning the frontier posts, reliving the cavalry, the only effective force in Indian fighting. They are a well behaved set of men, doing their duty willingly and efficiently. They give no proofs of disloyalty, except on occasions when under the influence of liquor, as manifested in Leavenworth when they compelled a few Kansas troops to cheer for JEFF. DAVIS, the tables were turned, and they were made to cheer for the Union soon after. The expedition organizing at this fort will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. FORD, a gallant and meritorious officer, who won his promotion in the famous Price campaign, where he, with his regiment, were prominently engaged in every skirmish or fight. Entering the service as a Captain, he gained his present position by bravery and courage on the frontier and in Missouri. There is in all probability no better man to lead an expedition than Gen. FORD. For the past fourteen years he has been on the frontier and is fully conversant with their character and mode of warfare. A large reconnoitering expedition started from this post some ten days since, and have just returned. They penetrated into the villages of the Anapahoes, a distance of a hundred and fifty miles south of here, and found upward of three thousand Indians awaiting the return of Col. LEAVENWORTH, Indian Agent, with a reply to the peace propositions made by them through him to the government. The expedition have met with complete success in obtaining the desired information in regard to their force and location, returned, and a large force, consisting of the Second Colorado, Seventh Iowa, Third Wisconsin Cavalry and a battery of artillery is now organizing for an effective campaign, as soon as the necessary supplies and transportation arrive, will move into their camps.

There are many extraordinary occurrences in this part of the country, in regard to letting contracts for hay, transportation, corn and other supplies, and many frauds are perpetrated, such as letting contracts for corn at one dollar per bushel more than it can be purchased for in open market; receiving rotten and worthless hay at extraordinary high prices, and discounting vouchers to bankers and brokers at twenty per cent. paying them, but not the original owners, in treasury drafts. Such occurrences are numerous, and should be attended to.

The establishment of new military posts, and the security of the great overland routes, are two great military measures permanently secured and protected, being the result of the efficiency of the new commander, Gen. DODGE. Great results may soon be looked for, and a lasting peace with the Indians. The weather is very unsettled, rain and snow storms making the the roads impassable, and delaying military movements materially. FRONTIER.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico—Engagements with Guerrillas—Division into Military Districts—Will Maximilian Keep his Throne.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 8, 1865.

The English mail steamer *Solent* arrived here on the 5th inst., from Vera Cruz, bringing news from Mexico City to the 28th ult., and from Vera Cruz to the 1st of this month.

On the 20th ult. a riot took place at Puebla, occasioned, says the account as given in the *Siglo* of this city, by the disgraceful immorality of the Austrians. The people rose up, fell upon the German soldiers, and killed and wounded about fifty of them. As soon as the riot had been quelled, several of the persons engaged in it were arrested and sentenced to death by a French court-martial. The sentence was carried out, and the city was declared by the Civil Governor to be under martial law.

The *Belgian*, Commander BERGUERISSE, having been attacked at Quiroga, (Morelia,) by the partisans of Juarez, these latter were assisted by the inhabitants of the place, but had to retire. Col. DU PORTIER, the commanding officer at Morelia fined the above-named place $40,000 and ordered the principal inhabitants to be shot, but there was not time to put the order in execution, for the Literals returned and obliged BERGUERISSE to evacuate Quiroga. An Austrian force has been defeated by the Republicans near San Juan del Rio, State of Mexico. Zitacuaro (Morelia,) has been abandoned by the Republicans, who, being surprised at San Mateo, sustained a defeat, their Commander, VALENCIA, being killed in the engagement. Gen. NEGRETE, JUAREZ'S Secretary at War, attacked and took Durango.

Two thousand men, under the command of PATONI, and 700 under that of MORALES, were concentrated at Guaymas, in Sinaloa, with the intention of attacking Mazatlan. Tacambaro (Morelia,) has been occupied by the Liberals.

The *Estafette* complains of the interest that is observable in the capital whenever a Republican is shot, but that the utmost indifference is manifested when mention is made of any Imperialist having been killed, however well known and distinguished he may be.

The clergy are beginning to bestir themselves and their highest wishes, it is said, are for JUAREZ'S return. Their leaders say that if the clergy invited the intervention in Mexico, it was in order that the church might recover its property, but now that it is impossible, they wish to be governed by natives of the country.

The editors of the following periodicals, the *Cuchara*, the *Sombra*, the *Buscapié*, the *Orquesta* and the *Espejuelos del Diablo*, were sent for by Gen. BAZAINE, who gave them a scolding for having censured the executions that were being put in force by order of the French courts-martial. One of the above-named editors was the Licenciado, JUAN ANTONIO DE MATEOS, belonging to the *Sombra*, and who was also Secretary of the corporation of the city. MATEOS, seeing that he was in danger of being sent to prison with the other editors, said that he was not responsible, but the publisher, who was below in a carriage. On hearing this, BAZAINE ordered him to go and point him out to the gendarmes, and, on doing so, he was set at liberty.

The works on the Vera Cruz Railroad are being actively carried on and the railroad is now open to the public as far as Paso del Macho. On the line from Mexico to Puebla there are now employed 3,000 laborers.

The preliminary operations for the starting of the new line of steamers called "Messageries Imperiales," are likewise actively pursued. Some small steamers are now running up the rivers that flow into the sea at Alvarado, facilitating by this means the consumption of foreign goods and the exportation of the products of the country.

The Empress is highly praised for her acts of charity. Lately she sent $2,000 from her private purse to St. Peter's Hospital in the capital and $500 to the Foundling Hospital at Puebla. A fire having reduced a respectable family to the greatest need, the Empress having been informed of the calamity, sent them $2 000. This act of charity was only known through the family who published it. LARA.

TENNESSEE.

Gov. Brownlow's Inaugural and Message.

On April 5, Parson BROWNLOW was inaugurated at Nashville as Governor of Tennessee. His inaugural and message are just published, and are much more moderate in tone than might have been anticipated. In the former he says:

Gentlemen, your amended Constitution wipes out the institution of slavery, and denies to the Legislature, in all time to come, the right to recognize property in man. In this sweeping act of emancipation, you have, in due time, abated a nuisance, which for years past, has obstructed all the avenues to agricultural, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial development. In this emergency the duty of prompt action becomes imperative, and even the advocates of gradual emancipation—which means the gradual putting down of the rebellion—found themselves powerless in the claims of a higher civil and State necessity, which demand the prompt abatement of the evil. The wicked authors of this rebellion were told that in the Union, and under the Constitution, their slave property was safe, and that it could not be safe anywhere else. Not one year elapsed after the war commenced before the institution of slavery, in all the border States, became utterly demoralized. The owner lost all control over his slave; and the slave having got out of the Union, and from under the constitution, has either been itinerately at will, or lying around loose.

The history of the past shows to every candid mind that slavery has conferred no benefits upon Tennessee. It has been a stumbling block in the way of her advancement. Her people have felt the effect of its degrading influence, and her growth and prosperity have been retarded, by the exclusion from her borders of both capital and educated labor.

* * * If I am anything in politics, I come under the hated appellation of a Federalist, a name given to the friends of the Constitution of the United States, at its foundation and adoption, and to the political party that favored the administration of President WASHINGTON—the most pure and patriotic party that ever existed in America. I hope I may be allowed to repeat, without subjecting myself to the charge of egotism, that I have all my life long been a Federal Whig, of the Washington and Hamilton school. I am the advocate of a concentrated Federal Government; or if more acceptable to the fastidious, of a strong central government, able to maintain its dignity, to assert its authority, and to crush out any rebellion that may be inaugurated. Such a government is what we want, and what we must have, with ample powers to sustain itself, having due regard for the constitutional rights of the States, which are clearly defined and sufficiently guarded. I have never been a sectional but at all times a national man, supporting men for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, without regard to which side of Mason and Dixon's Line they were born, or resided at the time of their nomination.

I am for doing what every American citizen should feel prepared to do—willing to live and die for America as she is and has been; but America without the Federal Union, and blight, decay and ruin come upon us, and we bid a long farewell to the last remnant of earth's beauty, and the light of civil and religious liberty.

The Parson spends considerable space in denouncing secession and in lauding the Union.

The following are extracts from his message:

Slavery, secured to the people of the South more permanently by the constitution of the United States, and the laws enacted in pursuance thereof, than any species of property claimed by them—not even excepting their lands—will now perish by the war it brought about to enlarge its power and perpetuate its existence. Let us do our part in this great work by ratifying the action of Congress and carrying out the wishes of our people. After the ratification by the people of our State of our Amended State Constitution, embracing the same proposition, and after your election to the General Assembly on this platform, and by the same people, I have not considered an elaborate argument in favor of the proposition submitted by Congress at all necessary. I may be allowed to say, however, that to prohibit slavery in a State requires a change in the State Constitution. Pregnant as we find slavery to be of all sorts of political mischief, it is not to be got rid of, under the constitution, in any other than a constitutional manner. And, while the sooner this can be done the better, it does not appear in what part of the constitution of the United States the power regulating it at all, in times of peace, is to be found. Fortunately for the future happiness of the country, the constitution has provided a way in which the people can remedy the great evil, without any questionable exercise of power, and that is by amending the constitution, just as Congress has proposed.

The attention of the Legislature is earnestly called to the subject of the roving bands of guerrillas and squads of robbers and murderers who frequent those counties and portions of counties remote from our military forces. The depredations and murders committed by them are of such frequent occurrence as to have created a general feeling of insecurity among our citizens, causing hundreds to sacrifice their property, and abandon their homes and the graves of their parents and loved ones, seeking new homes among strangers in the Northwestern States.

INCREASED SEVERITY OF THE LAW.

The criminal laws of Tennessee prior to the rebellion were equal to the demands of justice and the wants of society, but they are now inadequate in both these cases. The corruptions of the rebellion have exhibited themselves in every quarter, and the effects of the same have been to demoralize all classes of society, more or less, calling for more stringent enactments, so as to meet the numerous cases arising in our country. I advise that horse-stealing, house-breaking and highway robberies be punished with death. Let the proof in all such cases be clear and unquestionable, and then let the offenders be hung, even for the first offence. This character of a law will close out all those acts of perfidy which now render life and property insecure, more or less in all the counties of the State; and when the necessary reform is had, a future Legislature can repeal or amend the statute. Such a law may look to others like a bloody act, but it can never affect injuriously an honest man or a law-abiding citizen. And you, gentlemen, should feel no concern for the opposite class of men but to punish and reform them.

Various other internal reforms are suggested, and the message closes thus:

Having thus fully placed before you the information requisite to enable you to judge of the condition of the State, the evils which environ us, and the measures of legislation needed for averting them and ridding yourselves of them, it remains for me but to invoke your attention to the consideration of those means by which, above all others, we may hope to restore order and prosperity to our country. And if one be more prominent than another, it is the necessity for earnest and cordial coöperation between the State and Federal Governments. To you, especially, as Senators and Representatives, do the loyal people of Tennessee look for encouragement and counsel. And to your actions in the halls of legislation will all eyes be turned—not only in Tennessee but in other States—for examples of what is befitting loyal men. I feel full confidence that you will prove yourselves equal to the emergency, and meet expectations, both at home and abroad. I feel assured, that being united in a common and holy cause, you will rise above all selfish considerations, and bowing submissively to the Divine Will, you will unite with all good men in reverently invoking the blessings of our Heavenly Father upon all we say and do, while in the service of the State.

It is, perhaps, proper for me to state, that since writing this Message, important facts have come to my knowledge, and upon unquestionable authority, relating to the use of a portion of the funds of the Bank of Tennessee, that may require me to send you, at no distant day, a special message. The interests of the State, and the just rights of the people, should be sacredly and vigilantly guarded, no matter who suffers ruin and disgrace.

REVENUE FRAUDS IN ST. LOUIS.—For several weeks past the United States Revenue Collector for this district has had his suspicions excited that a system of fraud in the manufacture and sale of whisky was being carried on, with the purpose of evading the payment of the tax on that article. The tax itself is $2 per gallon, and yet whisky has been sold in large lots as low as $2 75 per gallon—a transaction, which, if correct, would leave only 15 cents per gallon for the value of the spirits. The collector has been diligently at work to procure evidence sufficient to warrant a seizure, and has at last been successful. He has seized about 1,500 barrels of whisky in this city for fraudulent evasion of the revenue tax. All this whisky is from Illinois—some from Belleville, some from Pekin, some from Grafton, and some from other points where the manufacture of highwines is extensively carried on. The value of the seizure is something like $130,000 to $150,000.

The authors of the frauds are the owners of the whisky in Illinois. It was seized in the hands of the commission merchants to whom it was consigned for sale; but these merchants could have no knowledge of the fraud, and are not only innocent of implication in it, but are in many cases the victims of the fraud, since the whisky which was thought to have paid the tax, and to be security for advances made by the merchants, turns out to be contraband and subject to confiscation.

The Collector has actual evidence that about half of the whisky actually seized has evaded the tax, and is, therefore, absolutely forfeited; and he has well-grounded suspicion that the other portion of it is in the same category. The conviction of the parties of the fraud will not only cause them to lose the whisky, but will involve their distilleries in the loss, also, and lead to their seizure by the revenue officers. The affair has caused much excitement in business circles.—*St. Louis Union, April 6.*

The Invasion of Alabama.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. WATTS

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA,
March 3, 1865.

To the People of Alabama:

The recent rejection of all propositions for peace by the authorities of the United States, and the presentation to us of the only terms on which this desolating war can be stopped—that we must lay down our arms and submit to the benefits of LINCOLN, with the promise only to be liberal in the exercise of the pardoning power, (thus treating the people of the Confederate States, both in their individual and sovereign capacity, as criminals)—leave us but one choice. We must either become the slaves of Yankee masters, degrading us to equality with the negroes, subjecting us and our children and our children's children to a slavery worse than Egyptian bondage, or we must, with the help of God and our own strong arms and brave hearts, establish our freedom and independence. Subjugation means the confiscation of your property to pay LINCOLN'S war debt and gratify abolition hatred, and the destruction of all the rights and liberties of freemen. Submission is but subjugation, coupled with everlasting disgrace and dishonor. Such terms of peace the freemen of Alabama can never accept.

It matters not now what were your opinions at the time Alabama seceded from the United States. We are all now placed on the same footing. All have, in some form, participated in the war. We have sent to the bloody field of battle our sons, our fathers or our brothers; we have equipped them for the conflict: we have sustained them by our acts; we have encouraged them by all the powers of language, by our smiles and our tears, to fight for all that freemen prize or freemen hope. We have all taken part in electing to the Presidency, to the Governorship, to Congress and to our State Legislatures, those who have sworn to support the constitution and the cause of the Confederate States. In every form in which mankind can be bound in law and morals we have all been, and are still, involved in maintaining the Confederate States as "free, sovereign and independent." Our lives, our property, protection to our wives and children, our liberty and honor are staked on the result of the war. Common weal, or common woe, awaits us all. The fate of the traitor and the tory will be, as it has ever been, to deserve and receive the execration of the living and the curses of posterity. Let us then be united; in union there is strength. Let us unite our hands and our hearts in one more effort to secure safety to our property, to our families, and liberty to ourselves and to our children.

The reverses sustained by our armies, in view of the doom threatened against us, ought not to paralyze us, but ought to arouse all our energies, and call forth the highest evidence of patriotism.

Unless the people of Alabama will do voluntarily what they cannot by law be compelled to do, I fear that Alabama cannot be successfully defended against the dangers now impending over her. The Legislature at the extra and regular sessions, with a full knowledge of the condition of the State, failed to provide new or more efficient means of defence. I wish their action may prove to have been founded in wisdom; but I fear for the consequences to the State.

The militia of the State known as the second class, by the laws of Congress *have been reduced to a very few.* The present number it is not necessary or proper to state here; *but united with all the available Confederate troops it is not sufficient to defend against the forces with which the State is now threatened.* Under the operations of the State laws, the first-class militia cannot, without their consent be ordered beyond the limits of their respective counties. The first class is now composed of boys between sixteen and seventeen years old, and men between fifty and sixty years of age, those between forty-five and fifty having been, by the laws of Congress, placed in Confederate service under Confederate officers. In three of the Congressional districts in North Alabama, the first class has not been, and cannot by law be organized. The first-class, according to reports made at this office, amounts to over thirty thousand. The boys between sixteen and seventeen amount to about four thousand. To this class this appeal is made, and especially to the brave boys, whose hearts love liberty, and who know no such words as fear or fail.

Alabama is now threatened on the north, on the south and on the west. Large numbers of vessels, loaded with troops, I am advised, are now in the outer bay of Mobile. The enemy's forces at Pensacola have recently been largely increased. From Vicksburgh and from New Orleans, forces have started in the direction of Mobile. A considerable force of the enemy is still in north Alabama, and that threatens to come into central and south Alabama.

In this crisis, I make one more appeal to your manhood and your love of country. Do you love your State? You will not hesitate to rally to her defence. Would you keep and enjoy your property? You must now defend it. Do you love your wives and children? You must prepare at once to defend them, your homes and your firesides. Do you love your mothers and your sisters? Then, young men, put on the armor of war and strike for them, "for God and your native land." Do you love liberty? You must draw your swords, shoulder your guns, and show by your acts that you will be freemen. Will you be slaves, or will you be freemen, people of Alabama? Will you secure the blessings of liberty to yourselves and your children? Will you have independence and peace? The path to liberty and to peace will be found where your country's soldiers stand. The road to safety, to liberty, to honor and to glory leads over the same ground.

The orders to the second-class militia have also been issued, and they must be promptly obeyed. All who volunteer under this call must be received, singly, in squads or in companies, battalions or regiments. They have the right to select their own officers. They will be armed and equipped.

Orders from the Adjutant-General's office will indicate the place of rendezvous and the officers to whom you may report.

T. H. WATTS,
Governor of Alabama.

The Public Schools in Charleston.

The following interesting report concerning the condition of the public schools, has been submitted by the Superintendent:

BUREAU OF PUBLIC EDUCATION,
CHARLESTON, March 31, 1865.

Col. Gurney, Commanding Post of Charleston:

COLONEL: In obedience to General Orders No. 4, issued by your predecessor, the Morris-street School was opened on the 4th of March, but the attendance was so large that it was impossible to organize the children into classes.

Since then, Sir, other schools have been opened, and all of them are well attended.

To day, after averaging the past week, we find the attendance as follows:

At the Morris-street School	962
At the Ashley-street School, (girls)	211
At the St. Philip-street School	850
At the Normal School	511
At the King-street School, (boys,)	148
At the Meeting-street School	211
At the St. Michael's School	221
Total	3,114

Eighty-three teachers are employed—seventy-four of them residents of Charleston before the evacuation by the insurgents. The salaries of these teachers are paid by the anti-slavery people of the North—by the National Freedman's Relief Association and the New England Freedman's Aid Society. This fact deserves an official record, as it is an unanswerable reply to those who charge that the friends of the slave are the enemies of their old masters. No tests but present loyalty and efficiency have been applied to applicants for positions as teachers. Necessity has compelled me to overlook the latter qualification in some instances, but this inconvenience will quickly be remedied. The best teachers will soon be in charge of all the schools. The unexpectedly large and continually increasing influx of children has prevented us from perfecting the organization of these public schools. Every day brings with it new scholars; every school has been disturbed in its operations more than once by the necessity of finding more accommodations and of reforming the old classes.

Books have been supplied by the Christian Commission, and from the old store in the Morris-street school.

A large number of applications have been made for permission to open private schools. On presentation of evidence of loyalty, these applications have always been granted; and, whenever practicable, the parties have been assisted in their efforts to obtain classes by being furnished with books and buildings free of cost.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. SAXTON, Brig.-Gen. HATCH, Col. WOODFORD and a large number of navy and army officers have visited the schools, to witness the progress made in their organization.

As soon as I can ascertain how many children will be permanent scholars, I will open night schools for the education of adults. I have reason to believe that there will be at least 3,000 adult scholars. A registration of names is now being made.

A public reading-room will soon be opened.

I ask for an appropriation sufficiently large to make the repairs that are absolutely necessary in the public schools. As the North pays for teachers and books, the city, poor as it is, can surely afford to repair the buildings in which their children are taught without cost to themselves.

Mr. NEWCOMBE, Agent of the National Freedmen's Relief Association, has been constantly engaged in aiding to organize these schools, and deserves the thanks of this community for his labors in their behalf.

Mr. MORSE, of the New-England Freedman's Aid Society, has been appointed Principal of the St. Philip-street School.

Respectfully submitted,
JAMES REDPATH,
Superintendent Public Education,
Post of Charleston.

THE GENERALS LEE.—Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON CUSTIS LEE, captured at Burkesville, is the second son of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate armies. Gen. ROBERT LEE had three sons in that army, Gen. G. W. CUSTIS LEE, who was educated at West Point, and is about 33 years of age; WM. H. FITZHUGH LEE, educated at William and Mary's College, in Virginia, but subsequently held a second lieutenancy in the United States army, and who is reported to have been killed last week at Five Forks, in his 27th year; and ROBERT E. LEE, Jr., 20 years of age. The latter has been taught in a military school in Virginia, and was a member of JEFF. DAVIS' staff. There are three other children surviving—daughters. None of the children married but WM. H. F. LEE, who, it will be recollected, was a prisoner on this side at one time, having been captured at home in Hanover County, Va., after being wounded in the famous cavalry fight at Beverly Ford. He was confined up North as a hostage for Capt. SAWYER, and on the latter's release passed through Baltimore on his way South. Gen. R. E. LEE is the son of Gen. HENRY LEE, of revolutionary memory. There is also a FITZHUGH LEE, cousin of the sons of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, who succeeded to the command of Gen. J. E. B. STUART'S cavalry corps at the latter's death. It was in this corps that WM. H. F. LEE, as a Brigadier, commanded a division from the time he returned South until his supposed death, on the 2d inst., before Petersburgh. His first expedition of any importance was in June, 1862, when, under STUART, he made the circuit of MCCLELLAN'S army, on the Pamunkey River. At this time he was a Cononel commanding a brigade. —*Baltimore Sun.*

FROM PETERSBURGH.

Gen. Lee's Headquarters.

From Grant's Petersburgh Progress.

Saturday morning we availed ourselves of the opportunity of walking over the identical spot of earth once occupied as headquarters by the Commander-in-Chief of all the armies in the *proposed* Confederate States. It is a picturesque little eminence about two and a half miles west of Petersburgh, to the right of the highway going out from the city. The country all about is rolling and variegated with landscape and forest, with little streams winding about here and there, and on the whole is one of the most romantic and beautiful localities we have seen anywhere in Virginia. The particular eminence occupied by Gen. LEE goes by the appellation of "Edge-hill," on the plantation owned by Maj. WILLIAM TURNBULL, Presiding Magistrate of Dinwiddie County, and one of the chief men in the Masonic fraternity, being at the present time Grand Commandant of Knight Templars in Petersburgh. He is not a military man, though by common consent denominated in this region a Major. It was in the house of this gentleman the distinguished General, since the 1st of November last, made his residence.

Gen. LEE'S private life seems to have been unexceptionable as to virtue, not the "abstract of all the vices that all men follow," as was the description of one of Rome's greatest military chieftains, but a model of Christian living. Twice every Sabbath he attended religious services, in the morning at St. Paul's, and in the evening at Grace Church, both Episcopal; and his devotional living was always with him. No one ever heard a profane syllable from his lips, and those lips were never a receptacle for tobacco, or drank whisky. In fact, the General was totally free from all the common army vices. He is described as remarkably courteous to everybody in his manners, scrupulously respectful of private property, and was always unimpededly accessible to any one on business. As to guards, he never had any, and the number of his orderlies could be counted on the fingers by a primary school boy. He had also, but three staff officers: Col. TAYLOR, Chief of Staff; Col. VENABLE, Chief Aid, and Col. MARSHALL Aid. When riding about he was generally accompanied by one orderly.

We looked at the path where an eye-witness told us it was his custom to walk backward and forward, with hands behind him and eyes bent downward, as if in meditation, especially while waiting for an orderly to bring his horse. To illustrate his manner of speaking, a conversation was repeated to us. Some one asked him last Sabbath, and it was a person of no little prominence, "Do you intend leaving the city?" "Yes," was the reply. "Do you expect any reinforcements?" "Yes," he again answered. "Will they be here in time, General?" "I fear not," and that was all of it.

The house was struck nine times by artillery projectiles, and was afterward burned down by some stragglers from the Federal army, an act the owner told me he did not think would have been done there, but the shelling drove him out. Gen. LEE and staff occupied the four front rooms; there were eight rooms in the building, which was constructed of wood and painted white. Another smaller building was at the rear. All that can be seen standing now are four tall, old-fashioned brick chimneys, which are at the ends of the two buildings. A colored man has preserved the folding, single iron bedstead on which the General used to sleep; all his furniture was very simple. The yard, an area of about an acre ornamented with trees and shrubbery, yet remains very much as it was.

The People's Victory.

From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, April 15.

The popular disposition to exaggerate the merits of successful generals, is always a marked feature with an enthusiastic nation; but while this inclination is excusable as a sign of gratitude, it is often a mere form of servility and ignorance, especial ly unworthy of the citizens of a republic. This prevailing to hero-worship was originally of European manufacture. It was carefully inculcated by princes and the aristocratic classes, in order to dwarf the importance of the People during the progress of great wars; and to concentrate all the glories of the period and the nation, upon those who had been borne through upon the public shoulder. This practice is very well adapted to the monarchical system; it keeps the people humble, unambitious, tractable, and self denying; and by providing them with demigods for worship, occupies them from any mischievous contemplation of themselves. The practice, however, is not suited to this country and its institutions; and it is not just, or even decent to our people, when we behold, as frequently of late, this tendency to hero-worship carried to the most gross extremes. Least of all is it pardonable at the end of such a war as this—a war of principles, and not of tactics; a conflict of ideas, and not a mere wrestle of contending dynasties; a struggle pregnant with the woe or welfare of the world, and which, too mighty in its throes to produce merely men, has resulted in the paramount glory of creating a great people.

This is the grand performance of the period! The war has produced a great people, but no great men, and that perhaps is the best boon to liberty and true democracy, of all the blessings of the crisis. Able men there are, whom the war has brought forward or developed, and we honor them; soldiers we have seen who have shone amidst its turmoils, and those we cannot help admire; but compared with the sentiment which rose up among the people against rebellion, and which like the vast heave of the ocean, has carried everything before it, these soldiers are worthy only of our unmodified approbation. We believe in according to them all the credit they deserve; that is both just and generous; but we must not lose sight of the fact that we have something grander to gather from the gory tillage of this war, than a handful of epauletted heroes. It is not they who have endured the agony and bloody sweat of the last four years. The travail of the period had a sublimer inspiration. Its mysterious purpose, veiled from us at first, was to exhibit to the nations of the earth the fact that republican institutions were capable of withstanding even the utter strain of civil war, and that the inhabitants of this country were a people thoroughly capable of self-government.

None recognize these facts more fearfully than the monarchs and aristocrats of Europe, and, in order that they may find no solace in the scene, we rejoice that the result is not to be attributed to mere individual heroes, but purely to the American people themselves. We rejoice in this, not only because it is just and valuable to the dignity of the people, but because it enables us to give force to the notification which we wish to send abroad, that the masses whom they have beheld so inexorable in this conflict, have a few high resolves in store. When these are to be put in force, even in opposition to the Government (should the common public judgment deem it to be necessary), we shall find new crops of captains for the tasks, and for every similar task that follows. We shall teach these foreign friends at least the lesson that here the People reign, and that sound republics depend upon the People, as a People, and not upon so-called distinguished men.

Reports of Anarchy and Distress—Murders of Union Men in Georgia.

From the Savannah Republican, April 2.

From a gentleman who has resided in this city a number of years, and who returned from Doctortown, on the Gulf road, on Saturday, we learn that a deplorable state of society exists in that section of Georgia. He informs us that there are from 500 to 600 Confederate troops at Doctortown; that they have laid waste all the surrounding country, and have inaugurated a system of intolerable tyranny. They arrest every man who arrives from or attempts to reach Savannah. Our informant was arrested and threatened to be tried by a court-martial and hung, but succeeded in making his escape. He had learned, from a source deemed reliable, that eleven Union men of Montgomery County had been hung, and others shot, for no other reason than that they advocated Union principles. The Union men had combined together and had armed themselves for self-protection, but stood in great need of arms and ammunition. Several skirmishes had taken place between the rebels and the Union citizens, and a reign of terror existed throughout all the adjoining counties. Immense amounts of property had been destroyed, and every day the greatest outrages were perpetrated by the rebel soldiers upon the Union men.

The Grant Family.

We find in the Cincinnati *Christian Advocate* a brief notice of the death of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT'S sister, accompanied by some notes on the family relations of this distinguished chief:

"At Covington, directly opposite our city, reside the parents and sisters of our Lieutenant-General. They were among our earliest Western friends, and have shown us many kind attentions. Week before last we were called to officiate at the funeral of Miss CLARA, one of the sisters, who early fell a victim to consumption, but has left to her friends the unquestioned assurance of being crowned with the glory, and honor, and immortality that she sought. The family are members of the Greenup-street Methodist Episcopal Church, and in family altar and closet often has the name of ULYSSES been whispered to the Father of Spirits."

A MONUMENT.—As the deeds of base men are not always their own monuments, it is proposed by some, to select from the ruins of Richmond the most perfect specimens of brick and granite that can be found, and rear in the midst of the wasted arena—made a desert by fire, a monument that shall stand through all time—inlaid with tablets, commemorative of the infamy of those who sought to destroy, by treachery, a city they could not hold by force of arms, and never expected to retake. In our opinion, no haste need be made to erect a monument. The ruins themselves will constitute one for years to come; and then history will have recorded their infamy.—*Richmond Whig.*

Naval Affairs.

THE NAVY-YARD STRIKES—THE WORKMEN STILL HOLD OUT.

The following shows the diminution of wages prescribed by the recent order issued to the Navy-yard operatives: Ship-carpenters, 50 cents; joiners 50 cents; caulkers, 50 cents; blacksmiths, 25 cents; spar makers, 50 cents; gun-carriage makers, 50 cents. Of the above classes of workmen there are nearly 3,000 employed in the yard, all of whom have struck. The foundrymen, machinists, masons, block-makers, sawyers, laborers, and some minor branches, still continue work, and they number, all told, about 3,500 men.

A committee, empowered to lay the grievances of the strikers before the head of the Navy Department at Washington, left the city on Wednesday night. A telegram is expected every moment, which will show whether the order reducing the pay of mechanics emanated from Secretary WELLES, and if so whether it will be still persisted in, or what course will be pursued by the department. The strikers say that the obnoxious order reducing the wages emanated not from the head of the Navy Department, but from one of its bureaus, which is represented by an economical official. If the ship-carpenters do not renew their labor within two or three days, it will be the means of compelling from 1 500 to 2,000 men—blacksmiths, fasteners, teamsters, sawyers, laborers and the remaining portion of the joiners—to stop work; so that the yard, instead of being partially, will be almost entirely deserted. All the outdoor workmen have ceased labor, and the yard already presents the quiet air of repose usually seen on Sundays.

THE SHIP-CARPENTERS AND CAULKERS.

These two branches of labor represent the most effective and important in the yard. Our reporter, upon inquiry from these branches, learned that these trades had not had their wages reduced outside of the yard, except in a few instances, in what is called "new work." The caulkers assert that the rate of wages shall be controlled the same as it is outside. The hours of labor of caulkers outside is nine hours per diem at $4 50. Heretofore, in the yard, it has been ten hours, at the same rate. They now labor outside ten hours and get $5 10, and they demand for their ten hours of labor in the yard $5. The demand for the labor of caulkers outside is greater than that of the other branches of shipbuilding. The demand for ship-carpenters is, however, pretty extensive outside, as is attested by the fact that a large number of ship-carpenters yesterday took their tools away from the yard, as they had received occupation at their original wages, elsewhere. The ship carpenters complain against the invidious distinction drawn in the reduction of their wages, viz: whatever is done on the outside or bottom of a vessel, which is called "old work," the workman gets one-half dollar less per diem than for new work, which constitutes work done on all other parts of the vessel. The common distinction outside the yard is, that old work constitutes work done on a vessel, either outside or inside, after she leaves the yard where she was built, or where she is put in commission, and new work all other labor.

THE PRESENT DEMAND FOR LABOR.

The demand for mechanical labor is so great at the yard now, that the United States steamer *Monongahela*, which came here recently to be thoroughly overhauled, will have to go elsewhere, and preparations are being made to send her to Philadelphia. The expense of sending that vessel to that port will be fifty times as much as would pay the extra wages of the Navy-Yard operatives. It is anticipated that the other vessels which are at the yard for an overhauling will be sent to Boston. The *Colorado*, 52 guns, the *Hartford*, 28 guns, and the *Brooklyn*, 26 guns, are but partially overhauled, when these vessels are in great demand by the officers who are to command them.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

The *Colorado*, 52 guns, which is one of the vessels being hurried up but now put back by the strike, will be the flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron, consisting of thirty vessels of war under the command of Rear-Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH. Capt. CASE, Executive Officer of the Navy-Yard, will be the Fleet Captain, and it is expected the whole fleet will be in the Mediterranean this Summer. Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH is particularly anxious to be at his station in those waters since the dark insult offered by the Portuguese Government toward our navy in firing upon the United States men of war *Sacramento* and *Niagara* at Lisbon.

Our City Railroads.

VETO MESSAGE FROM GOV. FENTON.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, N. Y., April 14, 1865.

TO THE SENATE:

I am constrained to return, without my approval, Senate bill No. 99; entitled "An act to authorize the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend their railroad track, and to authorize the Ninth Avenue Railroad to use a portion of the same," for the following reasons:

The bill authorizes the Dry Dock Railroad Company to extend their road, with a double track, from Greenwich-street through Desbrosses street to the North River, and with a double track from Greenwich-street through Cortlandt-street to the North River, with the necessary turn-outs and switches for the working of such extensions. In addition to these extensions of their track, the bill proposes to give to the company the right to purchase the "horses, stages and other materials now used by the Telegraph Stage Company," in running a line of stages from Grand-street Ferry to Cortlandt-street Ferry, and upon payment for this property, the bill proposes to vest in the railroad company, not only title to the "horses, stages and materials," which they have purchased, but also all the "*rights, franchises and privileges belonging or appertaining to the said line of stages.*" The bill further provides that the stages are then to be withdrawn from the streets and avenues now used and traversed by them, and the said railroad company are authorized and required, within one year from the time such stages, "*or any of them,*" are withdrawn, "to lay, construct, operate and use a railroad with a double track, through, upon and along the route or routes, streets and avenues now used and traversed by the aforesaid stages," excluding, however, from the operation of such grant, the street known as Broadway.

It will be observed that while purchasing only "horses, stages and materials," this railroad company still becomes vested with "all the rights, franchises and privileges, belonging or appertaining to the said line of stages." What are those rights, franchises, &c., and what privileges appertaining thereto and vested in said stage company, would be transferred to said Railroad Company, upon such contemplated purchases being perfected? Before sanctioning any such transfer, it seems to me that the provisions of the bill should specify what these "rights, franchises and privileges" are: that we may be able to judge whether it would be right to permit such transfer from a stage company to a railroad Company, to be used and enjoyed by them, and whether the rights of the citizens affected thereby, would be protected.

Again, another very strong reason which induces me to withhold my approval is this: It proposes to give to the railroad company the right "to construct, operate and use a railroad with a double track through, upon and along the route or routes, streets and avenues now used and traversed" by the Telegraph Stage Company, with the exception of the street known as Broadway. Upon the face of this bill it does not appear what route or routes, streets or avenues are traversed by this stage company, except that it runs from Grand-street Ferry to Cortland-street Ferry.

A grant of railroad franchise in a city, on a route and through streets not specifically defined, is a novelty in legislation as unprecedented as it is wrong, and may be injurious. In bestowing such a valuable franchise, especially when it is a mere gratuity, it seems to me it is our duty to define precisely what is intended to be granted. That we are hardly warranted in permitting a railroad company to lay double tracks of rails over a route and through streets which are not particularly designated, and vesting in such company the "rights, franchises and privileges," concerning the value and extent of which we have no knowledge.

The present condition of public finances and the increased burdens of taxation, which already press upon the people, plainly demand a prudent husbandry of the resources of the State, on the part of those responsible for the management of its affairs. It becomes the servants of the people to employ all legitimate means for replenishing the treasury, whether national, state or city, and it is therefore the suggestion of prudence, that in the disposal of these valuable franchises, the legislature should either consult the convenience of the traveling public by allowing only a rate of fare proportioned to the profitable character of the enterprise, or, if a higher rate is fixed, the public treasury should be benefited by the gains accruing from these gifts.

By the second section of the bill, the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of chapter 512 of the laws of 1860, are made to apply to the construction, operation and use of the railroad extensions authorized by this bill. These embrace all of that act, except the first section, which merely names the grantees and defines the route. Upon examination, I find that act deficient in provisions, which, in my opinion, should be embraced in all laws of a similar character, as well as containing provisions, which to my mind are open to serious objections.

(Signed) R. E. FENTON.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1865.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The terrible calamity which has befallen our country engrosses every thought and wrings every heart. We give up the printing of ordinary news to record, so far as feeble words can express, the great sorrow of the nation. It would be presumption to undertake to condense that expression into the limits of a news column. Every word of extended detail will be read with tear-dimmed eyes and bleeding hearts by a people bowed down in the valley of humiliation by a disaster never equalled in the history of the continent. Beside a few insignificant exceptions, we know but one sentiment in reference to the event, and that is of mingled grief and vengeance; grief that the man on whom our destinies seemed to hinge should be thus snatched away in the moment of our utmost need, and revenge that the infernal spirit of treason should have found or made, just in the dawn of loyal triumph, occasion for a tragedy so terrible in its social and political aspects.

Gen. GRANT dined at the White House on Friday, and was busy most of the day at the War Department. It is supposed that he was to make up immediately the official report of his late campaigns, but the death of the President will probably postpone his work. A large number of actual and brevet promotions will be made on his recommendation. It is already known that he was announced to visit the theatre with the President in the evening, but at 7 o'clock he left for Philadelphia on a visit to his home in Burlington, N. J. On learning the terrible news of the assassination, he returned as rapidly as possible to Washington.

The march from Petersburgh to Burkesville by GRANT, is one of the swiftest of the war. The distance is fifty-two miles, and the march was accomplished in three days and a half. There have been larger marches of small commands, like that of Gen. AUGER's brigade, in April, 1862, which in one day marched from Catlett's Station to within sight of Fredericksburgh, a distance of thirty miles, and captured the city next morning before breakfast, and like that of the Ninety-third New-York Regiment, which, on the way to Gettysburgh, marched through mud thirty-two miles in twelve hours; but this movement of a vast army through a strange country, and impeded by baggage wagons, &c., is without precedent in the history of the rebellion.

GENERAL NEWS.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of March contains interesting statistical tables showing the numbers of the farm-stock of the loyal States in January last, an article on grasses, and other matter of value to agricultural readers. The decrease in farm-stock, except in sheep, appears to be large. In New-Jersey, there were in January, 1865, 88,784 cattle and oxen against 101,466 in 1864; 135,693 milch cows against 142,834 in 1864; 183,459 hogs against 219,759 at that date. The increase of sheep in the loyal States during the year is stated at 43,000,878, and the estimated amount of the wool clip for 1865 is 114,589,076. In New-Jersey, there was during the year a decrease of 19,472 in the number of sheep.

The late Dr. WM. J. WALKER, of Newport, R. I., left $220,000 to his widow, four daughters, one son, and the widow and children of another son; $40,000 in legacies of $1,000 each to female acquaintances, and the remainder of his property, amounting to about $1,000,000, is divided equally between Amherst and Tufts Colleges, the Institute of Technology and the Boston Society of Natural History, making to each of these institutions the munificent donation of £250,000. In addition to these large sums left to be disposed of by the will, he gave $400,000 to various objects during his life.

It is something new to have a loyal Legislature in session in Tennessee, and the Nashville papers are taking the opportunity of stating each member on his proper record by publishing in brief the history of each legislator. Of the twenty-four Senators, twenty-one are native Tennesseeans; and of the seventy-six Representatives, sixty-two are natives of the State. Two-thirds of all the members have been slave-holders, but it will be recollected that their very first official act as a legislative body was to ratify the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

JOHN OVERTON, one of the wealthiest men of Tennessee, who lately came into our line at Memphis, has returned to his plantation in the vicinity of Nashville. This man was one of the chief supporters of the rebel cause in this city, and has contributed millions of dollars to its support. When the rebellion broke out, he proffered all his vast resources to the rebel Governor, ISHAM HARRIS, to aid the Confederacy, beside extending all his influence in the same direction.

In the month of November, 1864, DANIEL W. POOR, of Clarksville, Tenn., murdered his cousin, ELLEN POOR, because she refused to marry him. The murder was a most cold-blooded one, and since the time of the perpetration of it, POOR has evaded the vigilance of the officers, until a few days ago, when he was caught in St. Louis. He will be sent to Clarksville for trial. The reward offered for his apprehension was $2,500.

A branch railroad is to be constructed from a point on the Stonington road to Wickford, R. I., from which place it is proposed to run a steamer to Newport, connecting with the Shore line Stonington boats and all trains on the Stonington road. This will open a new route, either by boat or rail, between New-York and Newport, avoiding Point Judith.

Madam SARAH, widow of JAMES D. COLT, died at Pittsfield, Saturday morning, aged 94, being the oldest person in that town. Madam COLT was born within a few rods of the spot on which she died, and has always resided in the same vicinity. She lived to witness four great wars, and her memories of the revolution were interesting and vivid.

An immense iron mine has been discovered at Sarnia, Canada, cropping out in the form of black sand, on the beach stretching from that city to Bosanquet. It is computed that in one bank there are 370,000 tons, worth $25 per ton.

A self-cancelling postage-stamp is recorded among the latest inventions. It is put upon the letter face downward, and leaves an impression, but is destroyed in removal. The Department at Washington is testing them.

Business was not even thought of yesterday. Deep, intense, unutterable sorrow expressed the public heart, banishing therefrom every mercenary motive and feeling.

The Union State Convention of Ohio is to be held on the 21st of June at Columbus.

A Montreal paper states that ten gentlemen of the rebel persuasion have on deposit in that city $2,000,000.

Pike's Opera House at Cincinnati is to be lighted with gas made from petroleum, by way of experiment. It will cost less than $1 per thousand feet.

Col. THADDEUS CLAPP, the oldest woolen manufacturer in the country, has just died at Pittsfield, Mass., aged 73 years.

Hon. L. W. POWELL declines being a candidate for Congress in second district of Kentucky.

The mint, during the past month, coined $24,200 worth of two cent pieces, and $40,300 of one cent.

The Murder of President Lincoln.

The heart of this nation was stirred yesterday as it has never been stirred before. The news of the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN carried with it a sensation of horror and of agony which no other event in our history has ever excited. In this city the demonstrations of grief and consternation were without a parallel. Business was suspended. Crowds of people thronged the streets—great gatherings sprung up spontaneously everywhere seeking to give expression, by speeches, resolutions, &c., &c., to the universal sense of dismay and indignation which pervaded the public mind.

Perhaps the paramount element in this public feeling was evoked by personal regard for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. That a man so gentle, so kind, so free from every particle of malice or unkindness, every act of whose life has been so marked by benevolence and good-will, should become the victim of a cold-blooded assassination, shocked the public heart beyond expression. That the very moment, too, when he was closing the rebellion which had drenched our land in blood and tears—by acts of magnanimity so signal as even to excite the reluctant distrust and apprehensions of his own friends—should be chosen for his murder, adds a new element of horror to the dreadful tragedy.

But a powerful element of the general feeling which the news aroused was a profound concern for the public welfare. The whole nation had come to lean on ABRAHAM LINCOLN in this dread crisis of its fate with a degree of confidence never accorded to any President since GEORGE WASHINGTON. His love of his country ardent and all-pervading,—swaying every act and prompting every word,—his unsuspected uprightness and personal integrity,—his plain, simple common sense, conspicuous in everything he did or said, commending itself irresistibly to the judgment and approval of the great body of the people, had won for him a solid and immovable hold upon the regard and confidence even of his political opponents. The whole people mourn his death with profound and sincere appreciation of his character and his worth.

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee, is now the President of the United States. We have no doubts and no misgivings in regard to the manner in which he will discharge the duties which devolve so suddenly upon him. This country has no more patriotic citizen than he—no one among all her public men who will bring to her service a higher sense of his responsibilities, a sounder judgment in regard to her interests, or a firmer purpose in the maintenance of her honor and the promotion of her welfare. He has suffered, in his person, his property and his family relations, terribly from the wicked rebellion which has desolated the land; but he is not the man to allow a sense of personal wrong to sway his judgment or control his action in a great national emergency. Traitors and rebels have nothing to expect at his hands, but strict justice, tempered with such mercy only as the welfare of the nation may require.

In this hour of mourning and of gloom, while the shadow of an awful and unparalleled calamity hangs over the land, it is well to remember that the stability of our government and the welfare of our country do not depend upon the life of any individual, and that the great current of affairs is not to be changed or checked by the loss of any man however high or however honored. In nations where all power is vested in single hands, an assassin's knife may overthrow governments and wrap a continent in the flames of war. But here the PEOPLE rule, and events inevitably follow the course which *they* prescribe. ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been their agent and instrument for the four years past; ANDREW JOHNSON is to be their agent for the four years that are now to come. If the people have faith, courage and wisdom, the result will be the same.

YESTERDAY.—It would be presumptuous to attempt to express in words the deep sorrow with which the death of our noble President has filled all hearts. To the honor of our people be it said, that, with a few unimportant exceptions, the nation's heart throbs with the profoundest grief, and the utterances of the nation's voice are all in accord in lamentation. The great calamity was scarcely known, and where known was hardly believed, at the late hour of its announcement on Friday night. But early yesterday morning we were assured of the mournful truth. As one man the people put on the habiliments of mourning, and the glad songs of triumph over the anticipated advent of peace were subdued to the wail of such grief as only a nation can feel. All day the stunned and bewildered citizens were putting forth the emblems of mourning. Business was almost entirely suspended. Sorrow was visible on every face, not seldom varied with an expression that partook of revenge. The low, earnest conversation of friends, the almost tearful greetings of acquaintances, the entire absence of the ordinary hum and bustle of business, fittingly marked the people's appreciation of their bereavement. It was a day never paralleled, and never to be forgotten.

The Rebel Leaders and the Treatment they Should Receive.

The men who have filled prominent positions in the rebel army have, as a general rule, had no share in getting up the rebellion. They drew the sword in it, after the politicians had decreed it should take place, many of them, no doubt, from a mistaken sense of allegiance to their respective States, and others in the hope of more rapid promotion than they were likely to have in the United States army; and others again, for mere love of excitement, or from a feeling of sympathy with their neighbors. In the large majority of cases, if not in all, these men are sufficiently punished by their total defeat, by the hardships of the last four years, and by the loss of their commanders. It may, therefore, be expedient to let them go home quietly, and chew the cud of bitter fancy. Their memories of the rebellion during the remainder of their lives are not likely to be agreeable.

But the projectors of the attempt at revolution, the men who have during the last ten or fifteen years preached it, prepared the minds of the Southern people for it, devised and put in motion the machinery necessary to bring it on, and who have during the last four years directed the affairs of the Confederacy, do not deserve, and, we sincerely hope, will not receive, at the hands of the government, or of any portion of the public, the smallest commiseration or indulgence. They stand in an entirely different category from the military men; and, in fact, the army may be said to have been the blind and unhappy instruments of their will. They have for years deliberately plotted the overthrow of the United States Government. Many of them used the power placed in their hands by their occupation of official positions in its service, to help on the preparations made for its destruction. Among these stand DAVIS, BRECKINRIDGE and COBB. Others have since devoted their best energies to blackening the national reputation abroad, and persuading European monarchies to interfere by armed force in our affairs. Prominent among these are SLIDELL, MASON, and DUDLEY MANN. Amongst the others who served in any capacity in which they could do much mischief, were TOOMBS, of Georgia, and that astute and disinterested friend of freedom, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

We are strongly opposed, as our readers know, to anything like general vengeance. We desire that, as regards the people of the Confederate States, by-gones shall really be by-gones. We pity the man who supposes that any penalty we now could inflict, would have many terrors for a people whose young men are dead or crippled, half of whose women and children are widowed, orphaned and impoverished, whose homes and fields lie desolate, whose quays and streets are grass-grown. The scenes which were witnessed last Sunday in the Richmond churches—congregations composed almost exclusively of women, dressed in black, and weeping through the liturgy—tell of themselves an awful story; and they will doubtless be repeated to-day in every city of the South. There is in truth hardly a house all over the land from which husband, son, or brother has not perished in this unnatural strife. Surely, for the Southern people the bitterness of death is past. Their crime has been great, but since Gaul, long prostrate under the sword of JULIUS CÆSAR, no nation has ever paid a penalty so terrible. Religion and humanity, as well as sound policy, demand that as far as they are concerned, we should do everything in our power to remove all traces of the terrible convulsion from which they are emerging, except the memory of the folly and wickedness which brought it on.

But as regards the leaders, there is a very different course marked out for us. We have urged the infliction of condign punishment on DAVIS, if he should ever fall into our hands; and condign punishment in his case can be nothing less than the penalty assigned by law to the offence of which he has been guilty. We say to-day that there is at least a dozen of his associates, TOOMBS, MASON, SLIDELL, BENJAMIN, BRECKINRIDGE, VANCE, COBB, TRENHOLM, and others, who cannot possibly remain hereafter in the United States. A "decent regard for the opinion of mankind," as well as self-respect, and respect for order, law and morality, forbid that they should ever find shelter or protection under the national flag, or that even their bones should find a resting-place in our soil.

We have for four years been making the world ring with our stories of the wickedness of the rebellion, of the perfidy and barbarity of its authors. We have exhausted the resources of invective in holding them up to the reprobation of foreign nations, and we have professed to be shocked to the last degree by the welcome with which they have been greeted in Europe at the hands of "Christians and gentlemen." After all this, we cannot possibly receive them back into citizenship; we cannot even suffer their presence in our streets or courts or capitols, without stultifying ourselves most painfully, without presenting ourselves to the world as cheats and humbugs, or worse. What will people think of our denunciations of crime when they see us next day associating with the criminals? What can they think of us, if they see MASON or TOOMBS in our Senate, or even in our parlors, except that we are a race of jugglers and impostors—men to whom truth and falsehood, treason and loyalty, are but empty sounds, used to adorn stump speeches and befog foreign simpletons? What can they think of our war except that it was what these Southern conspirators represented, a vast crusade instigated by greed and treachery, and led by hypocrites and knaves?

Distinctions we know are sometimes made by moralists between the crime and the criminal, and some of them have professed themselves able to abhor the one while justifying and even lauding the other. But this is very much too fine-drawn for ordinary human use, and any attempt on the part of the great mass of mankind to adopt it, would assuredly result in the obliteration of the moral sense. The world believes, and it is a belief which is justified both by philosophy and experience, that a man who loves the society of thieves, and is content to be surrounded by them as his equals, cannot have any great horror of theft.

We "lost our heads" when we began this war; went into it with a wild burst of enthusiasm, which worked up the lesson of experience, and almost refused even to take count of the laws of the natural world. The result was Bull Run. There is now some danger that we will rush crazily into peace, singing, dancing and hurrahing, and forgetting in our jubilation, both what we owe to ourselves and our children, and what we owe to the memory of the great army of the dead, who have laid down their lives that we might see this great salvation. And as might be expected, it is those who were most frantic and excited in 1861, who supposed the South could be overrun by an undisciplined mob, and whose wild preaching plunged the nation into the greatest humiliation that has ever overtaken it, who are now trying to betray us into the still greater humiliation of embracing and receiving back to our firesides the desperadoes who plotted our destruction, and whose garments have been rolled in the blood of the flower of our young men.

THE LAST BRITISH PROPHECY.—Our readers may have noticed that latterly we have taken no notice of the ponderous and pretentious letters of the London *Times'* special correspondent, and, indeed, have only brought the "Thunderer's" own pompous malice before our readers, when to do so was necessary to give to the public information as to the current of opinion abroad in regard to our affairs. It has long been noticed that whenever the London *Times* uttered one of its solemn prophecies with judicial air, the paper containing it was sure to arrive here either just after or just before the occurrence of an event directly in the face of the prediction. In these performances the special correspondent has beaten the home editor always, out and out; and has prophesied the thing that did not happen, and asserted "the thing that is not" twice to his principal's once. The following passage in his letter last arrived is too good to be passed over under the circumstances:

> "LEE, however, it is known to the Federal Government, if not to the Federal people, commands an army of nearly 100,000 men, of whom four-fifths are veterans, and can *defy any assault* upon any side of Richmond that GRANT may make with *a third of the number*. He can consequently *spare a respectable army* from the defences of the capital to reinforce Gen. J. E. JOHNSTON, or dispatch it to any other point at which it may seem more advisable to strike a blow. Gen. GRANT has about 125,000 men—not all veterans of the old Army of the Potomac, but fully 40,000 of them recruits, and continually calls upon the government to supply him with better men. I learn on good authority that he is quite *convinced that Richmond is impregnable* unless by a combined military and naval assault, both to be made by a colossal force, and that he has persuaded the President, Mr. STANTON and Mr. WELLES to place at his disposal a strong fleet of gunboats, iron-clads, and monitors to be commanded by Admiral FARRAGUT, and force the passage of the James River to within shelling distance of Richmond."

As this letter, by the inevitable fatality aforesaid, happened to arrive here between the defeat of Gen. LEE's entire forces by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, with their consequent flight from Petersburgh and Richmond, and the subsequent total rout of LEE, and his surrender of the remnant of his army, the perusal of this passage by the writer of it must have been an amusingly rueful performance. Of what value the letters in question have been to their British readers, we leave it to them now to judge. Yet we will say that they have afforded us infinite amusement. To reassure us as to the favorable issue of any movement on foot, it was only necessary to receive the London *Times*, with the special correspondent's prediction of failure.

A NATION IN MOURNING.—Of the twenty millions of people in the loyal and border States, perhaps more than one-half were yesterday apprized of the violent death of President LINCOLN. The telegraph brings us brief notices of their feelings upon this dreadful catastrophe. There is but one expression in its silent flashes. Sorrow, deep and unfeigned sorrow, that words cannot fitly shadow forth, fills every hamlet and every heart from the Madawaska to the Pacific; a sorrow that is only beginning, and will be felt and expressed for months and years to come.

A FRIENDLY WORD FROM A NEIGHBOR.—Yesterday was the time appointed for the official promulgation of laws in Nova Scotia, but the Governor, with a delicacy and feeling that does him great honor, announced that in consequence of the shocking intelligence of the assassination of President LINCOLN he should postpone the ceremony. The people most cordially responded to his manly expression, and the naval authorities gave further proof of brotherly feeling by ordering the flag of a rebel vessel lying in Halifax harbor to be hauled down. Such tokens fall like cooling dew upon the nation's burning sorrow.

Sailing of the Nova Scotian.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, April 15.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, Capt. BROWER, sailed at 3:15 P. M., for Liverpool, with the latest news on board.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 14.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Some very important action has been had here to-day affecting the reconstruction movement in Richmond; and particularly that portion of it proposing a session of the rebel Legislature in Richmond, in the very face of the thousands of real Union men over whom they so long held evil sway. It is known that Gen. WEITZEL and Military Governor Gen. SHEPLEY have both been superseded or removed by Gen. ORD, and that both left Richmond yesterday morning—Gen. WEITZEL for Petersburgh, where he will probably be put in command of the city, and Gen. SHEPLEY for City Point.

It is no secret that the Secretary of War does not at all approve of the permission given by Gen. SHEPLEY to the Episcopal ministry of Richmond last Sunday to omit the prayer for the President; and the nation owes him much for the orders sent from here to-day relative to this reconstruction movement. Just what they are does not yet appear, but enough is known to say that they are the result of a long conference between the President, the Secretary, Gen. GRANT, and two or three other persons, and that they are of such character as will permit the assembling of the rebel legislators aforesaid only as persons under arrest for treason; and will perhaps result in a reconstruction movement on a new basis, and in the hands of men whose Unionism is not the result of rebellion's death-bed penitence.

JEFF. DAVIS AT DANVILLE.

Information has been received that JEFF. DAVIS reached Danville within forty hours after he left Richmond, and on Tuesday, April 4, from that point, issued a proclamation to the people of the Confederacy, in which he admits the loss of their strong city, Richmond, and the retreat of their strong army; but says he does not consider the cause hopeless, and urges the people to stand by their leaders and their flag, and maintain a bold front.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

Private advices from Arkansas say the Legislature assembled at Little Rock on the 3d inst., in special session, to take action upon the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL OFFICERS.

Over four hundred rebel officers arrived here from City Point to-day, among whom were EWELL, KERSHAW, DEBOSSE, BARTON, CORSE, HUNTER and SIMMS, and also Commodores HUNTER and TUCKER of the rebel navy.

THE PIRATE SHENANDOAH.

The government has received information that, at the latest dates, the pirate *Shenandoah* was at Melbourne, for the purpose of removing her spar deck, cabin and houses, and to alter her ports, so as to fit the ship for working four more eight-inch guns, which she had in her hold. Her officers hoped to enlist a hundred more men. The Treasury Department has received three books, the opening entry of them being March 18, Montgomery, Ala., containing the names of agents appointed by the Confederate Government to raise funds for the benefit of that concern. It also gives information on the subject of subscription to bonds, including letters of instruction.

PROCESSION OF WORKMEN.

The employes of the Washington Arsenal, about 1,500 of them, had a grand procession to-night, in honor of the recent victories. They had national flags of the largest size, banners and transparencies, with appropriate mottoes and designs. Fireworks were exhibited on the entire line of march, and the music of instrumental bands was accompanied with huzzas and patriotic songs. They marched past the President's house, the War Department, and the Bureau of the Chief of Ordnance. The streets were densely crowded with spectators, and altogether there was a brief but jubilant season.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 15—10 P. M.

CABINET MEETING

President JOHNSON and his Cabinet held their first formal meeting this afternoon, at the Treasury Department, in the room of Secretary MCCULLOUGH.

OPINIONS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

President JOHNSON, in conversation with a distinguished gentleman to-day, said that at present he saw no necessity for an extra session of Congress and further that he would not commit himself to a policy which would prevent visiting condign punishment on traitors. He had been fighting rebels here and in Tennessee, and his previous course might be regarded as an indication of his future conduct upon this subject.

MOURNING.

There are but comparatively few houses which are not craped with mourning.

CRAVING FOR NEWS.

The streets have been thronged all day with anxious inquirers after the latest intelligence of the assassins, and the condition of their still surviving victims.

CONDITION OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Some of the extras represent that the symptoms of Secretary SEWARD and his son FREDERICK are now more favorable; but, however true this may be, it is certain they have not been pronounced out of danger. The injuries are so severe as to excite the tenderest and most earnest solicitude of their countless friends.

FALSE CRIES.

Some of the news boys have been crying the arrest of the assassin of the President. So exciting had this become that the police repeatedly interfered to silence the falsehood.

THE FUNERAL.

The day of the funeral had not up to this evening been fixed, the family not having yet been consulted about it. It may take place on Monday or at an earlier day than Thursday, as had been suggested by friends. The remains will be removed to Springfield, Illinois.

MEETING OF CLERGY.

The clergy of the city have also called a meeting for a similar purpose.

MR. SEWARD IN IGNORANCE OF THE DISASTER.

It is understood that the intelligence of the death of the President has not been communicated to Secretary SEWARD, nor that of the attack on his son, his critical condition rendering perfect quiet essential to his recovery.

ARRESTS OF SUSPECTED CONSPIRATORS.

Entertaining the belief that at an extensive conspiracy of desperadoes had been organized for murder on an extensive scale, various arrests have been made by the police, and the police justices and the several cases are undergoing examination.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, April 14.

A movement has been started in California for a subscription to purchase a homestead for the family of JOHN BROWN, who are residing at Red Bluff.

Northern dispatches announce the return of Col. BUCKLEY, of the Russian Overland Telegraph line. His expedition through the interior of British Columbia is well under way.

Gov. LOWE will not issue his anticipated call for two more regiments of volunteers from this State.

The United States District Court have sentenced the Captain and mates of the ship *Great Republic* to various terms of imprisonment, for extreme cruelty to seamen on the late voyage of the ship to this port. The case created a great deal of feeling against them.

A letter from Guaymas, Mexico, to the *Bulletin*, of this city, says that Gov. PESQUIERA has made ample preparations to defeat any force the Imperialists can send against Sonora. He has ordered the illumination of Guaymas whenever Richmond was taken by the United States troops, and native bands had been taught to play our national airs.

John Wilkes Booth.

This unfortunate wretch, who has made his name infamous, was a native of Maryland. He was born in Baltimore, not thirty years ago. The precise date cannot be accurately ascertained, nor is it important. In appearance J. WILKES BOOTH was singularly prepossessing. His bearing was so youthful, his eye so round and clear that he scarcely seemed—a month ago—to have passed his majority. The BOOTH family is well favored, not merely in the physical lines that indicate beauty, but in a settled thoughtfulness of expression which suggests earnest introspection. J. WILKES BOOTH possessed less of this latter quality than his brother EDWIN. His eye was black, piercing and rather hard; quick, excitable, and at times fierce. His face was bloodless, but clear, healthy and fascinating in its pallor. Its usual expression indicated firmness, but not brutality. He was about five feet nine or ten inches in height; of slight but well-knit proportions; of active and energetic habits, and of no settled purpose. Inheriting the honored name which he has disgraced, he early became an actor. Any one called BOOTH could do well in that profession. He adopted it, therefore, as a ready means of subsistence, played with moderate success in the principal cities of the Union, and a few years since fulfilled a short engagement at Wallack's old Theatre, now known as the Broadway. He was spoken of as an impetuous, uneven, ill-balanced performer, who yet displayed moments of power. More than a year ago he temporarily abandoned the stage for a profession that required less study, and afforded a wider margin for his desultory habits. Bold, quick-sighted, unscrupulous, he became a speculator. He visited the oil regions of Pennsylvania and Western Virginia, and entered largely into the operations that the new mania gave birth to. So completely did he identify himself with this interest that he spoke freely of never acting again until he had made a fortune by it. Only on Tuesday of last week, he met a friend in Broadway who desired to sell him some oil lands. BOOTH thought favorably of the proposition, and said that he would select an acre, here and there as an investment, but that he could not do so until he returned from Washington. His friend expressed some surprise at the circumstance of his wanting to go to the Capital, but BOOTH said that it was imperative. We know now for what he went.

He was a bitter Secessionist, and sought no opportunity of disguising the fact; demonstrating it not with blatant tongue and fierce gesture, but with nerves trembling, lips twitching, and a voice sibilant with intensity. In such moments the still, marble face was suffused with blood, and he became almost unconscious. Quite recently his brother EDWIN ejected him from his house in New-York simply because his expressions were unbearable to a man of loyalty and intelligence. And here it is only thoughtful and honest to say that the Union cause has had no stronger or more generous supporter than Mr. EDWIN BOOTH. From the commencement he has been earnestly and actively solicitous for the triumph of our arms, and the welfare of our soldiers. An incident—a trifle in itself—may be recalled at this moment when the profound monotony of grief overwhelms us. Not a month since, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH was proceeding to Washington. At Trenton there was a general scramble to reach the cars, which had started, leaving many behind in the refreshment saloon. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH was preceded by a gentleman whose foot slipped as he was stepping upon the platform, and who would have fallen at once beneath the wheels had not Mr. EDWIN BOOTH's arm sustained him. The gentleman remarked that he had had a narrow escape of his life and was thankful to his preserver. It was ROBERT LINCOLN, the son of that great, good man who now lies dead before our blistered eyes, and whose name we cannot mention without choking.

In some way the incident came to the knowledge of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, who at once wrote a civil letter to Mr. EDWIN BOOTH, and said that if he could serve him at any time he would be glad to do so. Mr. BOOTH replied, playfully, that when he (GRANT) was in Richmond, he would like to play for him there. It is a trifle, but it is just to remember trifles when a man so stricken and overburdened with woe as is Mr. EDWIN BOOTH is spoken of.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH was a person of not absolutely intemperate habits, but under the influence of stimulants he was uncontrollable, offensive and violent. His last appearance in public was at the Winter Garden, on the evening of Nov. 23, 1864, when a performance was given in aid of the Central Park Shakesperian statue fund. On that occasion the three male members of the family were present, namely, JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, EDWIN BOOTH and JOHN WILKES BOOTH—the latter being the youngest. An aged mother, we grieve to say, survives the ignominy of her child.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH FORETELLS HIS CRIME—AFFLICTION OF HIS BROTHER EDWIN.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 15.

This forenoon a gentleman stated in Barton's saloon, No. 41 Congress-street, that he had been told by JOHN WILKES BOOTH, within a few weeks, that he intended to kill the President. Some of his hearers immediately sent word to the police, and Officer CURTIS TRASK, of the Second Station, and Detective GEORGE R. CURTIS, immediately proceeded to the saloon and took the person into custody. His name is J. H. BORLAND, and he belongs to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is a dealer in boots and shoes on Market-street in that city, and was in this city buying goods. We understand that he reports the conversation between BOOTH and himself to have taken place in Pittsburgh. BORLAND remains in custody.

EDWIN BOOTH, a brother of the assassin, has been playing an engagement at the Boston Theatre for the past three weeks, and was to have taken his farewell this afternoon. He was stopping with a friend in the city. When the terrible intelligence was conveyed to him he was thrown into the greatest affliction. It is not likely that he will ever appear upon the stage again. The performance announced for to-day will not take place; and Manager JARRETT has issued a notice to the effect that, owing to the appalling calamity which has befallen the nation, dramatic performances will be suspended at this establishment until further notice.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH was in this city during the latter part of last week, and, we believe, as late as last Monday of this week. He has frequently visited Boston, having friends here, and we did not hear that his visit on this occasion was in any way connected with business. He has appeared upon the stage only a few times this season, having interested himself in oil speculations, and by that means become quite wealthy. At the beginning of the season, he gave up all the engagements he had already made, and for some time devoted himself almost exclusively to business at Oil Creek, where, at one time, at least, he was associated with an old friend who formerly resided in South Boston. His last appearance on the stage in this city was at the Howard Atheneum about a year since. At that time he was vehement and bitter in his denunciations of Mr. LINCOLN and his Administration, and so violent in his expressions of joy over every Union defeat, that he was frequently cautioned, and, at last, avoided by his brother actors. When he left the city he expressed his undying hatred of the North and the Union, and threw out some vague hints of *vengeance*, which were not regarded at the time as meaning anything more than a desire that the rebellion should succeed.

EDWIN BOOTH.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 15.

EDWIN BOOTH has been plunged into the deepest grief by the desperate act of his brother, and it is telling fearfully upon his sensitive nature. To-night he was to have taken his farewell of the Boston public for a time, but it is said that he has expressed a determination never to appear upon the stage again.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, April 15.

JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, a brother of J. WILKES BOOTH, was announced to appear at Pike's Opera House to-night, but it is understood that he was compelled to leave the city in great haste.

THE NATIONAL CALAMITY.

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

Into the future it is not permitted to any of us to look; it seems to us dark and full of trouble. The clock of the world seems to have been suddenly set backward, and the shadow on the dial seems to have receded. Let us, however, in the horror which we feel at the great crime which has taken place, be calm. Let us act as a great and thoughtful people, trusting in God, who has guided us so long. I know, Sir, that you and your associates and all the Bar would feel disinclined to enter upon any business on this day except what is absolutely indispensible, and therefore, I rise, before any business whatever is transacted, to move that the court do now adjourn.

Mr. John Graham arose to second the motion. He spoke with great feeling, and in a strain of unusual pathos. He said:

May it please the Court: I feel almost beyond the power of commanding language upon this fearful occasion. The sad news which has reached us this morning has translated this nation from a condition of extreme joy into that of most excessive grief. It is not the individual Abraham Lincoln who has alone fallen by the hand of an assassin, but it is the lawful and constitutional head as well of what I believe to be the greatest government upon the face of this earth. In the lesson which has been read to us within the last twenty-four hours, we can fully realize the trite saying that "Death loves a shining mark." There is no place so high but what it can be reached by death; there is no place so lofty but what that greatest of all archers has an arrow with which to strike down its possessor.

All that was of our late President has now passed into the history of the country. His Presidential term which is just ended, and the term upon which he had just entered, are probably the most memorable periods of Executive administration in the history of this country. It cannot be expected upon this occasion, considering the suddenness with which these fearful tidings have reached us, that anything like justice can be done to the memory of the deceased. I rise for the purpose of joining in the eloquent tribute which has just been paid to the fearful event, from the influence of which we are now suffering, and to second the motion that this Court, in view of this afflictive dispensation, refrain from all business for this day.

Chief Justice Robertson then said: This court, in common with all the community, enters into the deep and general grief, and I am at a loss to choose the proper word to express the feelings of myself and my associates at this blow which has so suddenly fallen upon us; the more so because it is difficult in circumstances so awful and sudden to know where first to turn our eyes—whether we look at the deprivation of a family of its head—by a nation of its Chief Executive, the leader and controller of all its measures in the suppression of an unnatural and desperate rebellion—whether we look at the feeling which has become rife in the land, that permits an attempt of this kind to be made and to be successful, and the thought that we may hereafter be subject to acts of this kind—all overwhelm us with grief and a deep and earnest apprehension as to the future of this country. It is not the blow alone—heavy as that is—but that of which it may be the precursor. It comes, too, at a time when the community was rejoicing at the suppression of this hydra-headed rebellion—at a time when the heart of the President, always kindly, was turned to thoughts of how best to assuage the evils of this horrible strife, and at a time when we can least spare one whose long experience at the head of affairs, whose uprightness and integrity of character had gained the full confidence of the people; and we are almost tempted to wonder at the astonishing dispensation of Providence in removing him at such a time from the head of the government. It would be idle for me to add anything to the remarks made by the members of the bar; I respond heartily to all that has been said, and think it but right that this Court should pay the deepest tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, and to our own feelings by adjourning without engaging in any secular business. The Clerk will make an entry of the motion, and that this court do now adjourn.

The members of the court and the people present then silently separated.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS, APRIL 15—JUDGE BARNARD PRESIDING.

After several motions for the postponement of causes had been made, the Court directed the following order to be made and entered by the clerk on the minutes:

Supreme Court Chambers, April 15, 1865.

This branch of the Court stands adjourned to Tuesday morning, April 18, at 9½ o'clock, in consequence of the death of President Lincoln. All motions and orders returnable on Monday, stand adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th of April. By order of the Court.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

THE COMMON PLEAS.

In this court, Judge Brady presiding, adjourned on his own motion, without having transacted any business. He expressed great sorrow that an occurrence so painful and shocking should have befallen the nation at this period—regarding the assassination of Mr. Lincoln as a crime unprecedented, and his death at this crisis in our history the most deplorable of all the calamities to which our country has been subjected since the war began.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Hon. Judges Dodge, Dowling and Ledwith presiding.

The following were the proceedings relative to the death of President Lincoln in this court.

The court having been duly opened, Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District-Attorney addressed the court as follows:

May it please the court:—The startling news just received we can scarcely realize. Abraham Lincoln, our President, is no more. He has fallen by the weapon of a dastardly assassin, whose blow was aimed less at the life of our Chief Magistrate than at the nation's heart. From the height of hope, joy and triumph, the country is plunged into the depths of mourning and sorrow.

Mr. Lincoln lived in stirring times; his responsibilities were immense. His faults, if any, let us not now remember—his honesty and tenacity of purpose we all must admire.

The people's course is plain. Let every effort be put forth to arrest and punish the cowardly perpetrators of this wicked deed. Let rewards be offered—let every nerve be strained until the majesty of the law is vindicated.

I now move that this court adjourn.

REMARKS OF FREDERICK H. B. BRYAN.

I beg leave to second the motion of the learned Assistant District-Attorney, feeling as we all must do the lamentable event which has just occurred, of the death of the President of the United States by the hand of an assassin, particularly at this time when the happening of recent events tended toward the peace of the country. The late President was re-elected, not so much as a choice of the man, as the exponent of the principle of the unity of the country, and we must all deeply sympathise with the nation under the pressure of this great calamity, when the wise and amicable measures pursued by the late President promised peace and happiness. I, therefore, move the adjournment of this court to the next most convenient day.

Hon. Judge Dodge, the presiding justice, said the court fully concurred in the motion made by the District Attorney and the learned gentleman who had seconded the motion.

The court then adjourned.

THE CITY DEPARTMENTS.

The balcony of the City Hall was draped with black and white crape, and the flags floated mournfully at half-mast. The chamber of the Board of Supervisors was hung with crape, and the Comptroller's offices also displayed the emblems of mourning. The Mayor's office, the Surrogate's, the Comptroller's and nearly all the other public offices were closed at noon.

THE COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.

This committee met yesterday and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, The melancholy intelligence of the death of the President of the United States, and of the murderous attack upon Secretary Seward and his respected son, has this moment been received, and

Whereas, An event so startling, sudden, solemn and afflicting to the nation is well calculated to, and does awaken feelings of the most serious character, unfitting us for the consideration and transaction of public or private business; therefore

Resolved, That the committee do now adjourn.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT FROM GEN. DIX.

Headquarters Department of the East,
New-York City, April 15, 1865.

General Orders, No. 29.—The Major-General in command, with the deepest sorrow, announces to the Department that Abraham Lincoln, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armies and Navy of the United States, died this morning at 7:20. Commanding officers of the different posts and camps in this department will, on the day following the receipt of this order, cause a gun to be fired at every half hour, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset. The flags will be kept at half staff from sunrise to sunset each day until after the termination of the funeral obsequies at the capital, or until further instructions.

By command of Maj.-Gen. PECK.

D. T. Van Buren, Col. and Asst.-Adj.-Gen.

Official: Wilson Barstow, Aid-de-camp.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Headquarters Seventh Regiment,
National Guard, S. N. Y.,
New-York, April 15, 1865.

General Order No. 9. In view of the great calamity that has befallen the nation in the death of its beloved Chief Magistrate, General Orders No. 8, (for the illumination of the Regimental Armory and the celebration of the recent victories,) is hereby countermanded.

The Armory Committee will immediately drape the Regimental Armory and the Council Room of the Board of Officers with mourning, and the committees of the several companies are directed to drape their respective rooms with the usual emblems of mourning. By order of

Col. EMMONS CLARK.

J. H. Liebenan, Adjutant.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT TO OUR FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC AGENTS.

Mr. J. C. Derby, United States Dispatch Agent, received the following telegram yesterday, to be forwarded to our diplomatic agents abroad by the European steamer:

The sad duty devolves upon me to announce the assassination of the President, at Ford's Theatre. last night, by a pistol-shot from a person who entered his box for the purpose.

The assassin escaped, but has since been arrested.

The President died at 7:30 o'clock this morning.

Vice-President Johnson has assumed the functions of President, having been sworn in by the Chief-Justice. About the same time an attempt was made by, it is believed, a different person to assassinate Mr. Seward, but the murderer only succeeded in inflicting painful and severe wounds, principally upon his face. Mr. F. W. Seward was beaten over the head with a heavy weapon in the hands of the person who attacked his father, and is seriously hurt. His brother was also wounded by the dagger of the assassin, as was Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the department, who was with the Secretary and the male nurse in attendance.

WM. HUNTER,
Acting Secretary of State.

BROADWAY SYNAGOGUE.

The services at the Broadway Synagogue were more than ordinarily impressive yesterday, by the sad and mournful reflections excited because of the assassination of the lamented President of the United States. In lieu of the usual "Prayer for the Government," the Rev. S. M. Isaacs briefly and feelingly addressed the congregation, speaking of the appalling calamnity that had befallen the nation in the foul murder of its good, wise and beloved Chief Magistrate, and the great statesman of the age. He reflected the gloom and despondency universally felt as the terrible intelligence burst upon the nation at the hour when public gratitude was ascending to heaven for the bright prospect of speedy peace and reunion. There was not a lover of his race, a lover of liberty, but would profoundly mourn the country's loss. He would not attempt to pierce the future, which now seemed so dark and threatening. In the hands of God was the destiny of the nation.

The Reverend gentlemen then offered a fervent and earnest prayer that God would bless the United States, and be with the people in their hour of trial, and so direct the mind and counsels of the successor of Abraham Lincoln, that he might safely pilot the Ship of State through the perils and storms that threatened its safety.

During the address, the congregation were visibly affected, minister and auditory being moved to tears.

THE HEBREW SYNAGOGUE IN TWELFTH-STREET.

At morning prayer the synagogue was draped with black. Rev. Dr. Adler attempted to say a few words in relation to the awful event which had occurred, but was so overcome by his feelings that he was compelled to desist. The congregation then rose, and as if by a simultaneous impulse, repeated the *Kadisch*—a prayer for the nearest deceased relative. After which they were dismissed.

THE NATION'S LOSS.

At the earnest solicitation of a number of citizens, Miss Emma Hardinge will deliver an oration on the great calamity that has befallen the country in the death of Abraham Lincoln. The lady's ability, as well as her personal knowledge of the life and career of the President, warrants the opinion that she will do justice to the sad, yet noble theme. The public are invited to attend, and a large audience will doubtless greet the speaker, who has volunteered her services.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The National Academy of Design passed the following resolution yesterday in council:

Resolved, That the council of the National Academy of Design hear with profound grief of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the late beloved President of the United States.

Resolved, That we cherish a deep reverence for his great character and inestimable services to our country, and to the cause of freedom throughout the world.

Resolved, That we devoutly pray Almighty God to save our country from disaster while suffering from the affliction of this base and cowardly murder, the natural fruit of treason and slavery.

Resolved, That, in respect for the memory of our late honorable Chief Magistrate, the ceremony of the inauguration of the Academy Building and the opening of the Exhibition be postponed.

Published by order.

J. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A. D.

Due notice will be given of the opening of the exhibition.

ARREST OF MEN FOR REJOICING AT THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN—JOY TURNED TO SADNESS—SUMMARY JUSTICE BY JUDGE DOWLING.

On Saturday morning, George Wells, better known as "Southern George," while conversing with an acquaintance at the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets, made use of the following language, in referring to the assassination of President Lincoln: "Old Abe, the son of a——, is dead, and he ought to have been killed long ago." Sergt. Walsh, of the Sixth Precinct, who heard the villainous remark, knocked the scoundrel down. Wells was then taken before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, who, in default of $1,000 bail to keep the peace, sent him to the Penitentiary for six months.

Officer McWaters, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested John Gallagher, said to be a stage-driver, for disorderly conduct, tending to a breach of the peace, in saying that "it served Abe Lincoln right—that he ought to have been shot long ago; it would have stopped this war." Justice Dowling sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary for six months, in default of $1,000 bail.

Officer Daniels, of the Second Precinct, arrested Wm. Fanning, on the complaint of Mr. George W. Blunt, of No. 179 Water-street. Mr. Blunt and a friend were partaking of refreshments in Fulton Market, and were conversing about the assassination of the President, when Fanning interrupted them, making use of abusive language about President Lincoln. An exciting and indignant crowd threatened to visit Fanning with personal violence, when Officer Daniels took him before Justice Dowling, who sent him to the Penitentiary.

On Saturday morning, a man whose name is unknown, used blasphemous and insulting language about the late President at a newspaper stand in the Bowery. He was immediately attacked and knocked down by an indignant crowd, but regaining his feet, he made his escape, the crowd following him for several blocks.

NOTICE FROM COLLECTOR DRAPER.

Custom-house, New-York,
Collector's Office, April 15, 1865.

To all persons attached to the Customs Department of the District of New-York:

Sirs: Anticipating your proposed resolution in such regard, I hereby announce to you that it will be in order to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days next succeeding this date, as an emblem of honor and respect to our departed President.

S. DRAPER, Collector.

THE THEATRES, ETC.

The managers of our various places of amusement were among the first to pay that poor, but only available mark of respect to the dead which finds its expression in closed doors, dim lights, deserted offices. Early in the morning two of our leading managers resolved that they would abandon the plan of the day. Their example was immediately followed by every theatre in the city. There was a temporary opposition on the part of one only. This was the Olympic, where a person, who acts in some way as the superior of Mrs. John Wood, positively refused to accede to the proposition, alleging, we are informed that he was not in a position to postpone a benefit, which was to take place in the evening. There was to have been an afternoon performance also, and this, probably, was another obstacle. It was only when the artists of the company emphatically refused to act, that the churl consented unwillingly to close his doors. Mrs. John Wood, we are sure is in no way implicated in the affair. It is, nevertheless, unfortunate that it should have occurred at her theatre.

The profession is not free from its taint of treason, but there was but one feeling yesterday. It was stated, however, that a vagabond at Niblo's Garden expressed his satisfaction at the calamity which has overtaken the nation. We were unable to learn his name. It is Mr. Wheatley's duty at once to discover this, and hand the culprit over to an officer.

Until the funeral of Mr. Lincoln there will be no more amusements in New-York. Superintendent Kennedy has issued an order to that effect.

The Wehli and de Katow Matinée, at Irving Hall, and Mlle. Stella Bonheur's concert, at the same establishment, were both postponed. So also the Brooklyn Philharmonic Concert. The opening of the National Academy of Design has, of course, been deferred.

The Melo-Chorean ball was to have taken place on Monday next, but the committee have postponed it until Monday, May 1.

BROOKLYN MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

The news of the death of President Lincoln fell upon the people of this city like a pall. The flags on the public buildings were displayed at half-mast, as were also the flags of private residences throughout the city generally. The following proclamation by the acting Mayor was issued, the actual Mayor being so much prostrated by the sad news that he was unable to attend to his duties:

Mayor's Office, City Hall, Brooklyn,
April 15, 1865—10 o'clock, A. M.

The President of the United States has been murdered at the national capitol by an assassin. The history of our country affords no parallel to a crime under all the circumstances so heinous and atrocious. It will be received by the people as a national calamity, and will weigh down their hearts with grief and mourning.

Accepting it as a part of my duty to give direction to the manifestation of mourning which the occasion demands from the municipal authorities, as the representatives of the people, I hereby direct that the public offices be closed, the flags be displayed at half-mast, and that the bells be tolled from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

To my fellow-citizens I recommend a general closing of their places of business, the wearing of the usual badge of mourning, and such other manifestation of feeling as is proper on so solemn an occasion.

D. D. WHITNEY, Acting Mayor.

JERSEY CITY.

An almost entire suspension of business was the marked characteristic of Jersey City. The fire-bell rang minute peals; the flags were hoisted at half-mast over dwellings and ferry-boats, and a general air of sadness and excitement prevailed. The stores of the principal citizens, Messrs. Corkendale, King, Lee, Haynes, Moffat, and many others, were veiled in deep mourning, as well as the various newspaper offices, the Hudson County Insurance Company, the American Telegraph Office, and a lot of private dwellings and business offices. The Mayor, Orestes Cleveland, called a public meeting of citizens, at which resolutions were passed appropriate to the dreadful calamity which called them forth.

HOBOKEN.

On waiting upon Mayor Terry, we found that the steps proper to be taken had not yet been decided upon. In the meantime, as in other places, an almost universal closing of stores and suspension of business marked the gloom and sorrow felt all over the city. The Mayor's house, the engine houses and the chief hotels were hung with crape, and the insignia of death were displayed by Messrs. Fehr, Born, Cadmus, Schneider, W. T. Curtis, C. L. Cortelyou, W. Scheikart, and a large number of other prominent citizens. The ferry-boats bore their colors at half-mast, and horror and deep grief were the universal sentiment.

Feeling in the Country.

Baltimore, Saturday, April 15.

Business at the Corn and Stock Exchange is entirely suspended. The streets are thronged, notwithstanding the rain, with people anxious to learn the particulars of the assassinations.

Some indignation was manifested this morning by a crowd on Baltimore-street, in regard to the obnoxious pictures displayed by certain photographers conspicuous for their disloyalty.

The likeness of Marshal Kane, of 19th of April notoriety, was taken down by the crowd from Israel's show-case, and thrown into the street and stamped upon by the people.

Beupau's photographic gallery was also visited, but the proprietors prudently removed certain obnoxious pictures.

It was rumored that this last establishment had in hand a picture of Booth, the assassin, who, by the way, is well known here, this being his native city.

This picture, however, was removed before the mob reached the place, or serious consequences might have resulted.

The military and police authorities are making every effort to preserve the peace. All avenues and roads around it are strongly guarded and vigorous search is going on in the hope of possibly capturing one or both of the assassins who may have fled in this direction.

Halifax, N. S., Saturday, April 15.

Upon the announcement of President Lincoln's death, the Parliament of Nova Scotia adjourned, and the flags on the Government House, the Citadel, the American Consulate and the American vessels in port, were at half-mast. Deep sympathy prevails in the minds of the friends of the Union.

The blockade-runner *Colonel Lamb* was gaily decked with flags.

Auburn, N. Y., Saturday, April 15.

The city is draped in mourning. All the business places are closed. The most intense grief and indignation prevails among the people.

Syracuse, N. Y., Saturday, April 15.

The most intense excitement prevails among all classes of the community. Bells were tolled this morning throughout the city. Public and private buildings are heavily draped in mourning. All places of business are closed, and the deepest sorrow is universal.

Pittsburgh, Penn., Saturday, April 15.

The assassination of President Lincoln casts a deep gloom over the entire community. Business is entirely suspended, and public and private buildings are draped in mourning. The streets are crowded with indignant and sorrowing people. A meeting was held to-day to make arrangements for a suitable tribute to the memory of the deceased.

Providence, Saturday, April 15.

Providence is profoundly grieved and excited. Minute guns were fired and the bells tolled this morning. Stores are closed, and whole streets are draped in mourning. Our Congressional delegation started for Washington this noon.

The Governor has issued a proclamation recommending that the event be remembered in divine service to-morrow.

Troy, N. Y., Saturday, April 15.

The city is draped in mourning. The stores generally are closed and labor suspended. Nearly every building on River-street is draped with the sombre evidences of sorrow and gloom. Flags are all at half-mast, and every face wears a look of sorrow and gloom. Amid the general lamentations this morning, a man named D. L. Hunt, of Rochester, made the remark that Mr. Lincoln ought to have been assassinated four years ago. A crowd gathered around him at once, and summary vengeance was feared, but an officer interfered, and Hunt was arrested and lodged in jail. The affair made much excitement.

Ithaca, N. Y., Saturday, April 15.

This is the saddest day of all the year. Stores are closed, and the bells are tolling. Gloom is everywhere. The village is draped in mourning, and flags are at half-mast. No event during the war has created such profound and heartfelt demonstrations here as the death of President Lincoln.

Washington, Saturday, April 15.

Gov. Stone, of Iowa, has issued the following address to the people of this State:

"Washington City, Saturday, April 15.

The Federal City is shrouded in mourning. In the midst of joy and triumph, the nation is suddenly called to deplore the loss of its greatest and truest friend, foully murdered by a traitorous hand, stricken down in the fullness of life, and when strongest in the hearts of the people.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, an honest man, an exalted patriot, the friend of the poor and oppressed, the deliverer of his country, has been gathered to a martyr's grave.

That the people of Iowa, who admired and loved the fallen patriot and so generously sustained the holy cause he represented, may appropriately testify their sorrow over the national calamity, I wrote them to assemble in their respective places of worship on Thursday, the 27th day of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M. for humiliation and prayer to Almighty God, and I also request, that travel within the State and all other secular employment be totally suspended on that day, and that all public offices be draped in morning for the period of thirty days.

W. M. STONE, Governor.

Boston, Saturday, April 15.

The citizens of Boston, overwhelmed with grief at the awful calamity which has befallen our common country in the tragic death of our great and good President, and in the deadly assault upon the wise and sagacious Secretary of State, and the members of his family, spontaneously assembled, and resolved that an expression of their strong and fervent sympathy be immediately sent to the surviving members of their afflicted families in view of the irreparable loss which they and their countrymen have sustained by this sad event, and also that a message be sent to Andrew Johnson, the constitutional successor of Abraham Lincoln, as President of the United States, of their confidence in his integrity, his patriotism and his manhood, and of their determination to give him their undivided and unfaltering support, imploring the blessing of God to guide him with the wisdom and virtue which characterized his lamented predecessor.

(Signed)
ALEXANDER H. RI
SAMUEL HOOPER,
AVERY PLUMMER,
ALPHEUS HARDY,
E. S. TOBEY,
PLUMAS STOWE,
GEORGE B. UPTON,
JAMES L. LITTLE,
E. R. MUDGE,
Committee.

Cincinnati, Saturday, April 15.

The news of the assassination of President Lincoln produced the most profound sorrow and great indignation. Business is entirely suspended. Flags are displayed at half-mast, and the whole city is draped in mourning.

The streets have all been thronged to-day with sad and solemn faces.

Deep gloom hangs over the entire city.

Rumors prevail of several persons having been killed for expressions of joy at Mr. Lincoln's death, but they cannot be traced to any reliable source, and they are believed to be false.

New-Haven, Conn., Saturday, April 15.

Business is entirely suspended; bells are tolling; flags are at half-mast; many residences and stores wear the insignia of mourning. A large meeting of citizens is being held in the public square. The speakers are Rev. Dr. Bacon Patton, Messrs. Harwood and Phelps, Hons. H. B. Harrison, J. F. Babcock, J. E. English and R. J. Ingersoll.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Babcock, were passed:

Resolved, That, as a community, the citizens of New-Haven are overwhelmed with grief at the inexpressible calamity which has befallen the nation, in the death of the President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, by the hands of an assassin; and we have come together with full hearts to mingle our tears and sympathies with all our fellow-citizens, who feel that a great and good man has fallen, and that the nation is bereft of one of her firmest and best counselors.

Resolved, That, in this hour of the nation's great sorrow, we express anew, as our best consolation, our trust in Almighty God, the ruler of nations as of worlds, hoping and believing that He will overrule this dreadful event to the good of the smitten people of our land and of our race.

Philadelphia, Saturday, April 15.

All business is suspended.

The Corn Exchange passed resolutions of regret, and ordered the Exchange and its flag to be draped with mourning for ninety days.

Newark, N. J., Saturday, April 15.

A citizens' meeting was held this evening, which was largely attended. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for funeral obsequies, and resolutions were passed to were the badge of mourning for thirty days.

Cairo, Saturday, April 15.

The city is in the deepest mourning over the news from Washington. Business is suspended. The people are appalled and sorrow depicted upon every countenance.

Gen. Banks delivered an appropriate and impressive address in front of the headquarters here at noon, closing with the following resolution, which was unanimously and fervently adopted:—

Resolved, That we mourn deeply and beyond expreesson the death of the public servants who have fallen by the hands of the assassin, but will show our devotion to their principles by renewed labor for the success of those principles—that we will with more energy, favor and confidence than ever maintain the government they represented.

Toronto, Saturday, April 15.

The news of the tragedy in Washington caused a profound sensation here. The flags of the American Consulate, Custom-house, shipping in the harbor, and city, are displayed at half-mast. Stores and places of business owned by Americans are closed. The feeling of grief of the Canadian people is intense, and it is contemplated to give some public expression to it.

St. Johns, N. B., Saturday, April 15.

The announcement of President Lincoln's assassination caused great excitement here. Sorrow is universal, and the great loss the United States has sustained call for the deep feelings of sympathy.

The vessels in port have flags at half-mast.

The Proceedings in the Nova Scotian Parliament.

THE FLAGS ON THE PIRATE COL. LAMB ORDERED DOWN BY THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

Halifax, Saturday, April 15.

The Governor had appointed to-day for giving assent to the bills passed, with the usual ceremonies; but upon receiving the news of President Lincoln's murder, he sent the following message to the Council:

Government House, Halifax, N. S.,
Saturday, April 15, 1865.

My Dear Sir: The very shocking intelligence which has just reached me of the murder of President Lincoln by the hand of an assassin, and my sense of the loss which the cause of order has sustained, by the death of a man whom I have always regarded as eminently upright in his intentions, indisposes me to undertake any public ceremony such as I had contemplated in my intended visit to the Legislative Council this day. I beg, therefore, to notify to you the postponement of that visit, and perhaps, under the circumstances, men of all parties may feel that the suspension of further public business for the day would be a mark of sympathy not unbecoming the Legislature to offer, and one which none could misconstrue. Believe me to be, my dear Sir, most faithfully yours,

(Signed,) RICHARD GRAVES McDANIELL.

Hon. Edwin Kinney, President of the Legislative Council.

The citizens generally all unite in expressions of deep sympathy for the nation's loss.

The flags on the *Colonel Lamb* were ordered down by the naval authorities.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Blessing.—DURNO'S CATARRH SUFF is used WITH BENEFIT, in every family.
Sold by all Druggists, town and country.

A Great Reduction in Prices of Fine Silver-Plated Ware.—J. F. CURRAN & CO., Manufacturers and Importers, No. 18 John-st., offer their large stock, consisting of new and beautiful designs, with extra chasing, at greatly reduced prices.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Boys' All-Wool Melton Suits at $9.
I. V. BROKAW, No. 34 4th-av. and 62 Lafayette-place.

DIED.

Cameron.—On Friday, April 14, John G. Cameron, aged 49 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 271 West 21st-st., on Monday, April 17, at 1½ o'clock.

De Ruyter.—On Friday, April 14, Julia Desiree, second daughter of John and Henrietta De Ruyter, aged 5 years.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 67 Madison av.

Diven.—On Saturday morning, April 15, of a lingering illness, Mary Diven, daughter of the late Dr. Diven, of the British Army, in the 83d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her late uncle, John Ireland, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, April 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Ascension Church, without further invitation. The remains will be interred in the family vault at St. Mark's Church.

Godwin.—At Kingsbridge, Westchester County, on Friday, April 14, Georgina H. P., daughter of Joseph H. and P. A. Godwin, aged 12 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Hawley.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 14, at Bridgeport, Conn., Sarah Matilda, widow of the late Capt. Abijah Hawley, and sister of Meigs D. Benjamin, of this city, in the 64th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, Bridgeport, on Monday, April 17, at 3 P. M.

Seaman.—On Saturday, April 15, suddenly, of convulsions, Mary Imogene Seaman, only daughter of Lloyd J. and Imogene Seaman, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice, the funeral service, from the residence of her parents, No. 48 Jane st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery.

Van Rensselaer.—At Belleville, N. J., Friday evening, April 14, Louisa Ross, wife of James H. Van Rensselaer.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, at 2 P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 279, April 15, 1865.
76, 52, 24, 75, 39, 61, 58, 62, 25, 17, 22, 30, 68.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 280, April 15, 1865.
21, 19, 6, 14, 2, 45, 61, 30, 56, 27, 77, 24, 38.
SHELBY—Extra Class No. 179, April 15, 1865.
37, 65, 40, 15, 20, 56, 33, 61, 5, 71, 39, 38, 66.
SHELBY—Class No. 180, April 15, 1865.
59, 57, 12, 5, 42, 20, 36, 22, 62, 77, 60, 29, 4.
LIBRARY—Extra Class No. 25, April 15, 1865.
78, 8, 74, 13, 53, 33, 70, 44, 38, 47, 10, 71, 17.
LIBRARY—Class No. 26, April 15, 1865.
35, 50, 7, 22, 75, 32, 46, 21, 13, 23, 54, 65, 29.

Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. Drawings sent.
J. CLUTE, Broker's office, No. 176 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold: information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SPRING DEBILITY,
THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,
SUPPLIES THE BLOOD WITH ITS VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE-ELEMENT IRON.
THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CHANGED BY THE USE OF THIS REMEDY FROM WEAK, SICKLY, SUFFERING CREATURES, TO STRONG, HEALTHY AND HAPPY MEN AND WOMEN.
For DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY and FEMALE WEAKNESS, it is a specific. Pamphlets free.
Depot No. 491 Broadway. J. P. DINSMORE.
For sale by all druggists.

ECONOMY, NEATNESS AND UTILITY.
HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE removes paint spots, grease, &c., instantly, and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, and without injury to the color or fabric. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511, 756 Broadway, and corner 17th-st. and 4th-av. Sold by druggists.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES WANTED.—Twenty-five cents per copy will be paid for the following dates: Jan. 14, April 13, 21, 30, Sept 29, Oct. 1, Dec. 21, 1860; Jan. 1, 10, 11, Feb. 1, 2, 11, 25, 1861; Jan. 12, March 9, 30, Dec. 30, 1862. Address J. M., Box No. 102 *Times* Office. Back numbers for sale.

NOTICE.

BROADWAY ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of this Association the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, 1. That we, the Broadway Association, deeply feel and deplore the calamity which has fallen upon the nation in consequence of the sudden and unforeseen death of the much beloved President of these United States.

Resolved, 2. That we extend our sincerest sympathy and condolence to the relatives of our illustrious Chief Magistrate in this hour of affliction and distress.

Resolved, 3. That this Association wear the usual badge of mourning, viz.: Crape on the left arm for the space of thirty days, in token of respect for the illustrious deceased.

Resolved, 4. That this Association parade en masse on the occasion of the public funeral of our respected First Magistrate.

WM. MONTGOMERY, President.
DAVID W. FELT, Secretary.
New-York, April 15, 1865.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT THE LOWEST
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
We have constantly on hand, and make to order in the latest styles, rosewood, black walnut, and black and gilt parlor suites, oak and walnut library and dining suites, rosewood, walnut and chestnut bedroom and chamber suites, and a general assortment of all articles in our line, to which we draw the attention of the public to see and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts. The Belt Railroad passes within two blocks of the store.

AT A MEETING OF SHIP-JOINERS OF the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, held at American Hall, corner of Hudson-av. and Prospect-st., on Saturday, April 15, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The sad news has been telegraphed to us of the untimely death of Abraham Lincoln, President of these United States, and

Whereas, The nation has been suddenly plunged from the liveliest joy into the deepest mourning on account of the great calamity; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the Divine will of Him who doeth all things well, yet we cannot but deplore the loss of our late much-loved President, Abraham Lincoln.

Resolved, That in the death of our Chief Magistrate we have sustained a loss unparalleled since the days of the immortal Washington.

Resolved, That in Abraham Lincoln was embodied all the virtues of an honest man—wise in council, fearless in danger, firm in any position he assumed—he had obtained the love of his friends and commanded the respect of his enemies.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, our deceased President, we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of ninety days.

Resolved, That this preamble and resolutions be published in the Brooklyn *Daily Union*, the New-York *Tribune*, Times and *Herald*.

JOHN J. LOWRY, Chairman.
Richard Harger, Secretary.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS—NEW styles—From Two, Three, Four and Five to Two Hundred Dollars a set. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST BAPTIST CHURCH—Preaching at Broadway and 47th-st. hall, SUNDAY, April 16, by Rev. W. S. Goodno, at 10½ A. M. The Sunday School will hold their anniversary in the evening. Addresses by R. G. Pardee and others; singing by the school, &c.

REV. W. J. R. TAYLOR, D. D., WILL preach in the Canal st. Presbyterian Church, in Greene-st., near Canal, on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 and 2 o'clock. All welcome.

"CHRIST IS RISEN!"—SERVICES APPROpriate to the Anniversary of Christ's Resurrection, will be held in Prof Mattison's Church, 41st-st., near 6th av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath school at 2½ P. M. A cordial welcome to all.

AT DUANE M. E. CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., near Spring.—The Pastor, Rev. J. Parker, will preach on SUNDAY—in the morning, on *The Saviour's Vacant Tomb*; in the evening, on *Our National Victories and their Significance.*

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, the Original Mission at the Points.—Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. Select pieces will be sung by the children. Visitors will address the school.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHing in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. Buckland, SUNDAY, April 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. W. BINET WILL HOLD FRENCH Protestant Episcopal services, on SUNDAY, in the Chapel of the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st. Entrance on the latter street. Morning service 11 A. M., Evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. D. A. WASSON WILL PREACH in the Unitarian Church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY Schools connected with Rev. Dr. Samuel D. Alexander's church, 15th st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., will be held in the church next SABBATH AFTERNOON, April 16, at 3½ o'clock. The order of exercises will be as follows: Reading the annual reports, singing by the children, and addresses by Rev. J. B. Patterson, of Steubenville, Ohio, and Dr. Alexander.

"IS THE MEDICAL PROFESSION A BLESSING OR A CURSE?"—Subject continued on SUNDAY EVENING, at Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av., at 7½ o'clock. The discussion will be opened by Harriet H. Hoffman, M. D. Subject at 3 P. M.—*Divine Revelation.* N. B.—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dr. Trall will deliver a lecture, in which he will explain that mysterious problem, *The Nature of Disease*, and reply to objections.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Bishop Potter will administer the rite of Confirmation, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. A special collection in aid of the church will be made at each service. The Industrial School Anniversary will be held in the church on Wednesday evening, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

AT THE TWENTIETH-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—The Anniversary of the Sabbath School, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Floral decorations and singing by the school. Addresses by Horace Greeley and other distinguished speakers. All lovers of children invited. Easter Sermon by Rev. E. G. Brooks, at 10½ o'clock.

SPIRITUALISTS AT HOPE CHAPEL, 720 BROADWAY.—Rev. Mr. Willis speaks at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*The True Office of Mediation; The Resurrection of the Body.* Conference at 3 P. M. Subject—*Wherein Does Modern Spiritualism Elucidate Scripture and Correct Theology?*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—Madison av., corner of 42d-st. This new edifice will be opened for public worship on Sunday, 16th inst. Divine service at 10½ A. M., sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rector, at 4 o'clock, P. M., and sermon by Rev. Dr. Dyer, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., and sermon by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Rector of St. George's Church.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching corner Madison and Catharine sts., 16th inst. by the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M. Seats free. Seaman and friends invited.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL OF THE SIXTH-av. Union R. D. Church, opposite Amity-st., will celebrate its sixth anniversary on SUNDAY EVENING, April 16, commencing at 7 o'clock. Addresses by Lucius Hart, Esq., and other able speakers; also, singing by the children. Friends of the Sabbath School cause cordially invited.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division—Easter Sunday, sermon at 10½ A. M.; by Rev. G. A. Hubbell, Pastor. Subject—*Resurrection of Christ.* At 7½ P. M. by Rev. F. Bottome. Prayer meeting at 8½ P. M. Also, Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7½. Welcome all. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes—and Rev. E. Benjamin at 7½ P. M. It being Easter Day, the holy communion will be administered at both the morning services.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ, and Future Life for the Righteous only, worship at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder Joseph T. Curry, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the evening, on *Christ's Coming Kingdom.* All are invited. Seats free.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-JERUSALEM—(Swedenborgian.) Services every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. C. Ager, at the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. In the evening reading from Swedenborg, and familiar remarks thereon. Seats free.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., a funeral sermon of several members of the church, deceased within a few weeks, and at 7½ P. M. on *What is Baptism?* The seventh doctrinal discourse.

IMMORTAL SOUL.—THE GREAT EXPOSURE of the pagan immortal soul fable at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preachers of the fable specially invited—the audience having the privilege to ask questions at the close of the lecture. Seats free.

THE ANNUAL SERMON BEFORE THE Young Men's Social and Benevolent Society of the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 19th-st., (Rev. Dr. Rice's,) will be delivered by Rev. J. B. Patterson, of Steubenville, Ohio, on next SABBATH EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. Inskip will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; Rev. Heman Bangs at 3 o'clock, and Rev. L. S. King at 7½ o'clock P. M. The former members and old friends of the church are affectionately invited to be present. Seats free.

BY INVITATION OF GOV. FENTON, REV. Henry G. Weston, D. D., will preach to the soldiers at the New-York State Soldiers' Depot, Nos. 50 and 52 Howard-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Services will be held at this place on THANKSGIVING AFTERNOON.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., Pastor. Course of lectures on Daniel continued. *Belshazzar's Impious Feast* will be delivered in this church, by the Pastor, on SABBATH EVENING, 16th April, at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURES ON PROPHECY.—THE CONcluding lecture of the course on *Daniel*, by John Williams, will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at University Buildings, Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Final Universal and Eternal Empire of Christ.* Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—WEST 17TH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, April 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by Elder A. N. Gilbert, of Morrisania; in the evening by Urban C. Brewer. Subject for the evening—*It is Finished.*

REV. J. MINZINS WILL PREACH (D. V.) in Grand-st. Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 16. Services commence at 7½ o'clock, when a collection will be made in aid of the Christian Commission. The public are invited to attend.

REV. J. SELLA MARTIN WILL preach at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion streets, in the MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*A Nation in Mourning*; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Nation's Martyr.*

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENdation of the Governor, Thanksgiving services will be held in the Stanton st. Baptist Meeting-House, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant. There will be preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D.D.

EASTER SERVICES IN THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. C. R. Duffie, Rector, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½. At this service seats will be free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. Cheever will preach in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. In the EVENING, at 7½, on *The Glory of Christ in the Resurrection.*

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNday School Teachers will hold their regular meeting in the 34th st. R. D. Church, near 8th av., (Rev. Peter Stryker's,) on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL SERVICE THIS EVENING, in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st. The Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, will officiate, and Rev. Dr. Wm. Adams will preach. Service to commenced at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—REV. EDWARD B. EDGAR WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, on University-place, (late Dr. Potts,) on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

M. P. CHURCH, 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 9th and 10th avs.—A sermon to the young ladies of the XXth Ward, on SUNDAY EVENING, April 16, at 7½. Subject—*The Golden Clasp.*

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—Rev. Alfred Cookman, about to leave the city, will preach for the last time, morning and evening of SUNDAY, 16th inst.

LIFE FROM THE DEAD.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Second Advent Church, will preach in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The True Doctrine of the Future Life.* Seats free.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES—15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., of Pittsburgh, Penn., will preach SUNDAY, April 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. A. E. CAMPBELL WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell's,) between Broadway and 8th av., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. Preaching in the morning by Rev. Dr. McClintock, and in the evening by Rev. Mr. Otterman.

THE DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF the United States will be made the occasion of solemn service at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Discourse by the Pastor, Rev. Henry J. Fox.

ALCINDA WILHELM, M. D., FROM Philadelphia, will lecture for the Society of the Friends of Progress, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. The Children's Lyceum meets at 2½ o'clock P. M. Seats free to all.

REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the new chapel of the 5th av. Baptist Church, adjoining, on 46th-st.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school Mission meeting at 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. CORBY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of two hundred children.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st. Rev. A. Battles, of Bangor, Me., will supply the desk SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE CLOSING SCENE.

The Providence of God in the War—The Failure of Political Schemes—Weakness of Public Men—The Close—Rebels must Unconditionally Submit—Position of the West—Triumph of the Country.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, April 6, 1865.

I think no reflecting man can turn his eyes back upon this long, cruel and eventful war, and now upon its closing scenes, without seeing the hand of God in it at every step. I cannot look upon any part of it, and especially upon these closing scenes, without saying to myself—

God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform—
He plants his footsteps on the sea.
And rides upon the storm.

How wonderfully does he ride upon the storm and direct it to the grandest ends! How utterly would the war have failed of any noble purpose, if it had ended as soon, or in any of the modes which Republicans, Democrats, Confederates or any partisanship had desired! Look back. We have the evidence now in the letters of leading men at the South, that they had been years on years planning disunion. Come to the Winters of 1860, 1861, and see the imbecility of BUCHANAN, which laid the nation prostrate before the conspirators. Then see leading Republicans, Whigs and Abolitionists ready to separate—let the South go, and say, "Erring sisters, depart in peace." Then come down two years later and see Congress trying to patch up various schemes of "reconstruction;" then come down to that melancholy letter of Mr. GREELEY, and that farce of peace and amnesties—all showing how, when our armies had in fact conquered, we were near shipwrecked by the folly and weakness of public men. Nothing has enabled us to escape all these dangers but the Grace of God. Let the churches sing Te Deum, that we have triumphed not only over the arms of our enemies, but over the follies of ourselves.

Now, what shall be the closing scene of the great tragedy? I do not agree with what seems to be the tenor of a part, at least, of the New-York press. The columns of the TIMES show that, from the beginning, I said two words expressed the whole course and results of this rebellion—*submission or destruction.* Now, destruction has gone on, till the rebellion perishes from *absolute want of vitality.* LEE was driven out of Richmond from the loss of vitality in the South, which could no longer furnish him men or moral strength. The whole rebellion goes down by the destruction of its vital elements, physical and moral. *Destruction*, then, in regard to all military strength, all power of resistance, has done its work. Now, then, there remains nothing but *submission.* Now, there are leading men who want to *qualify* submission, by leaving the door open, for the very scoundrels who made the rebellion, to come back, as they say, constitutionally; so that, for aught I can see, TOOMBS, and COBB, and HUNTER, and BROWN, and HOLCOMB, and the whole herd of them, can come back to the halls of Congress, if they will take the oath of allegiance and a certificate of election. Now, I don't want any such thing, and I can tell you the people of the West will submit to no such scheme. There must be an honest, positive submission—a loyal constituency and loyal men to represent them. You may rely on that. What need of an amnesty? Has there not been a constant proclamation of amnesty since the war began? Has there been any day of the war when any rebel man could not have laid down his arms and submitted to the laws of his country? We want no humiliation of the South—no triumph over its people, other than the perfect, absolute supremacy of the laws—and does not that exclude every traitor from places of power, profit and trust? No. The political schemers need not trouble themselves about it. It is just as little in the power of the President, as it is in them, to avoid the just solution of the case. We escaped that danger with the last Congress. With the overturn of Copperheads in the West there is an overturn of milk-and-water politics.

I began by referring to the wonderful providence of God in conducting us safely through all these trials. How strange it is! Do you remember how hard it was to convince the people that negroes ought to be armed? How harder yet it was to get the President's Proclamation of Emancipation? What kickings and groanings and denouncings in Kentucky and Maryland and New-York, and the whole realm of blatant Democrats and weak brethren? But you see how signally this policy has triumphed. And you will see that the same kind Providence will bring us safely through the remaining problem. Mr. Faintheart, and Mr. Doubter, and Mr. Copperhead will all be disappointed. This nation will come through its trials not only safely, but speedily, gloriously, triumphantly, in the eyes of all nations! Slavery will perish; but we must kill it, not scotch it. The real traitors must be conquered, and they must submit as a conquered people. Then, when this is done, the great mass of people in the Southern States will return to the Union with rejoicing, and make the strongest Union people in the country. The waters of Lethe will soon flow over the memories of the war, and hate and rebellion be washed away by the returning tide of patriotism and prosperity. The idea of State sovereignty will perish too. There will be no more resolutions of '98; no more talk of secession and nullification. There will be no threatened war by England and France; no meddling with this continent. European powers will bow to us cap in hand, and the revolutions will be on the other side of the water. We shall tread the battlements of power; but what giddy heights are they! How great are the dangers of peace, when attended by all the pride of power, and the allusions of prosperity! *"The nation that will not serve me shall perish,"* said the Lord, by the prophet of Judah, and three thousand years of the saddest history proves how perfectly that law has been fulfilled.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

The Health Bill—Cornell University—The New Capitol—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, April 14, 1865.

At the morning session of the Assembly, to-day, J. L. PARKER, of Cayuga, offered a resolution to suspend the rules, so far as relates to the Senate bill, "To establish a Metropolitan Sanitary District, and Board of Health to preserve the public health in said district, and to prevent the spread of disease therefrom," the object of course being to move forward the bill out of its order. The motion prevailed by a strict party vote—yeas, 70; nays, 47—the Democrats voting solid in the negative. This insures the passage of the Health Bill, if its friends remain faithful, as it is presumed they will. It is only astonishing that any man could be found to lift his voice against this salutary measure, calculated to save the lives and health of the people.

Mr. PARKER also offered a resolution requiring the Committee on Colleges, Academies and Common Schools to report for the consideration of the House the bill to establish the Cornell University, the report to be made to-morrow morning. The motion was advocated by Mr. LORD, of Tompkins, but was very naturally repugnant to the friends of the People's College, who insist, with great earnestness, that the State cannot deprive that institution of a grant already made, without an outrageous breach of faith.

The motion prevailed, 70 to 22, indicating plainly enough that the passage of the Cornell Bill is a foregone conclusion.

Mr. WOOD, of Onondaga, presented resolutions unanimously adopted by the Common Council of Syracuse, certified by the Mayor and Clerk of the Corporation, making an offer for the location of the new capital, which is decidedly the most liberal yet received. The resolutions, after reciting the advantages of Syracuse for the capital of the State, proceed to say:

Resolved, That we, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Syracuse, do hereby, in its name and behalf, offer to the State to furnish, free of incumbrance or charge, a tract of land, eligibly situated in said city, and of such extent as shall be determined by the constituted authorities, abundant for all the purposes intended, to be occupied by the State for the object aforesaid.

And we do further offer and agree to erect thereon free of all cost and charges to the State, of such materials and upon such plans and specifications as shall be determined by the authorities or officer having charge of the construction, a capitol building or buildings equal to those of any capital of any State in the Union, with all the necessary apartments, equipments and conveniences which shall be required, and with full capacity for all the legislative chambers, Supreme Court rooms, State library, executive, military and all other State offices and departments.

Here is an opportunity for the State to get a capitol "equal to that of any State in the Union," entirely free of expense. The offer has produced a profound impression upon the House, as it presents the question of economy plainly to every man's vision. If it does not ultimate the removal of the capital to Syracuse, it will at least compel Albany to make a more liberal offer than she has yet done, and in either event the State will be the gainer.

Mr. CREAMER, of New-York, who seems nervously anxious on the subject of being drafted to fight for a government he has done his best to denounce, offered resolutions requiring the Governor to have the draft stopped in this State, by making necessary representations at Washington. Mr. REDINGTON, of St. Lawrence, rose to debate the resolutions, and they lie over under the rule.

Many bills were moved forward or made special orders for the remaining days of the session. Among them was the New-York Pneumatic Railway Bill. The effort to put forward the Second-avenue Railroad Bill failed, and its chance of passage may be set down as decidedly dubious.

The bill to amend the Quarantine Act, so as to give the Health Officer power to call police to his aid, and for other purposes, was made a special order for Wednesday next, by a vote of 77 to 30. This bill passed the Senate with only two dissenting votes—CHRISTIE and FIELDS. It is opposed with great animosity by J. L. SMITH, who, when the motion came up, rose to a point of order, and insisted that Dr. SWINBURNE, Health Officer, was lobbying on the floor, and was not a State officer entitled to the privileges of the floor, under the rule. The Speaker decided the point of order not well taken. So the Doctor remained, and the Quarantine Bill was put in a favorable condition for passage.

P. S.—The House has just considered the Health Bill in Committee of the Whole, and after a most exciting scene, during which CREAMER and CUTTING struggled with the chair, trying to interpose factious opposition, the bill was ordered to a third reading—60 to 49; Messrs. KIMBALL, of Franklin; LORD, of Tompkins, and MERSEREAU, of Broome, voted with the Democrats against the bill. The absentees, if their attendance can be procured, will insure its final passage when it comes up.

The bill to allow the New-York Central Railroad to charge way passengers two and-a-half cents per mile, again came up in the Senate this morning. Mr. FOLGER's amendment to remove the restriction on the Hudson River Railroad was lost—14 to 14.

Mr. MUNGER offered the amendment, of which he gave notice yesterday, providing that the time during which the restriction shall be removed, shall be limited to three years.

Senator MUNGER supported his amendment at length, arguing that there was a necessity for a temporary increase of fare. He also urged, that as the corporation had suffered losses, unless this bill passed, it would be obliged to make up the deficit in charging additional rates for freight, in which it was not restricted. Representing a constituency largely interested in the freighting business, he felt bound to support the bill. He would vote for any provision that might be inserted, under the most stringent penalties, that would require the corporation to put the road in thorough order, so as to insure the lives and safety of passengers, but he would not, at the same time, refuse to give the means to do it.

On motion of Mr. HASTINGS, the committee reported progress by a vote of 16 to 15, and the bill was made a special order for to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock.

The President stated that he learned from the janitor of the Senate Chamber, that during the executive session, that officer had discovered Mr. EVERETT, reporter of the New-York *News*, secreted in the covered doorway of the gentlemen's entrance to the Senate Chamber; that the reporter stated he was interested in knowing what was done in executive session, as he had a friend up for confirmation.

Mr. SHAFER moved that the reporter be expelled from the floor, but subsequently amended his motion so as to call for the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter, and report to the Senate. The President appointed Messrs. SHAFER, ANDREWS and HOBBS on the committee, who will report this evening.

PERSIMMON.

The Veto of the Dry Dock Railroad Bill—New-York Investigating Committee—Central Railroad Fare—Fire Commissioners Rejected.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, April 14, 1865.

The Governor this morning returned to the Senate the bill authorizing the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company to extend its track over certain stage routes. The Governor's principal objections are, first, that the bill, while giving to the company all the privileges and immunities possessed by the stage companies, does not specify what those privileges are, and hence it is impossible to judge how far the rights of the people may be affected; second, that the bill authorizes the company to lay a double track in the streets now used by the stage companies, but does not specify what streets are to be taken, which should clearly be done, when so important a franchise is given to a corporation. The Governor further remarks, that at this time, when the burdens of taxation are severely felt by the people, the Legislature should see that when these valuable franchises are granted, the public should gain a corresponding benefit in cheap fares, or if the fares are such as to enable the corporation to make large profits, the public treasury should be benefited by the disposal of the franchise.

The subject was laid on the table, and the message ordered printed. An effort will be made to pass the bill by a two-third vote, but its success is doubtful. The bill encountered much opposition in the House at the time of its passage, and unless its antagonists see "reasons" for a change of base, it will fail to the ground.

Mr. MUNGER made a partial report from the committee to investigate certain offices in New-York, covering some twelve hundred pages of the testimony taken, and moved that the committee have power to sit during the recess and report to the next Legislature. After some discussion, on motion of Mr. BELL, the question was laid on the table.

CENTRAL RAILROAD FARE.

The Senate this morning registered a conclusion its members had reached several days ago, and passed the bill allowing the New-York Central Railroad Company to charge passengers two and a-half cents per mile for three years, by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Allaben, Ames, Angel, Beach, Christie, Cornell, Cozans, Dutcher, Fields, Havens, Humphrey, Laimbeer, Munger, Murphy, Shafer, Smith, Strong, Woodruff—18.

NAYS—Allen, Andrews, Bailey, Bell, Cole, Cook, Folger, Hastings, Hayt, Hobbs, Juliand, Low, White, Williams—14.

In vain Mr. FOLGER struggled to break the ranks of the friends of this bill; in vain he offered amendment after amendment to embarrass its passage. One after another these amendments were voted down, and Central stock rose higher and higher with each successive failure.

The bill, as finally passed, limits the amount of dividends to be divided among the stockholders to 7 per cent. per annum, and will consequently require the company to expend their surplus receipts in making the track and rolling stock fully equal to the demands of the public, insuring the safety and convenience of passengers. This important amendment—first advocated in the columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES—strips the bill of its odious features, and many gentlemen, who have opposed it now express themselves satisfied with the result.

The House will concur with the Senate at an early day, and it may be stated as a foregone conclusion that the bill will go through.

Another important amendment was made this morning by unanimous consent, providing that equal and proportionate facilities should be given for the transportation of way freight. This will be hailed with joy by multitudes of people on the line of the Central, who have heretofore suffered grievous annoyance from inability to ship their products in reasonable season. The attempt to incorporate the pro rata principle failed, as did also the effort to require the road to extend the same facilities to other associations that it does to the American Express Company.

It is understood that in Executive session to-day the New-York Fire Commissioners were rejected by a vote of 17 to 14. This being the case, the Governor will, doubtless, send in new names.

PERSIMMON.

OUR SUFFERING SOLDIERS.

Names of those in the St. Louis Hospital.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, April 10.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose to you a list of New-York soldiers who arrived in hospital at Jefferson Barracks, on Saturday, the 8th inst, being paroled prisoners recently released from Andersonville and Cahawba. I have visited all the men and they present the same evidence of brutal treatment, which all of our men do, who come from the rebel prisons. I shall be glad to furnish to the friends of these soldiers all the information I can in regard to them. Letters should be addressed to "New-York State Military Agent, Post-office Box No. 2,899, St. Louis, Mo." There are yet 2 500 sick at Vicksburgh, who are to be forwarded to this city. Yours, truly,

S.

LIST OF NEW-YORK SICK PAROLED PRISONERS,
Received at Jefferson Barracks, per steamer R. C. Webb, from Vicksburgh, April 7, 1865.

John Trotner, Co. A, 11th Cavalry—chronic diarrhea.
Geo. Peters, Co. K, 17th Infantry—rheumatism.
L. M. Gould, Co. D, 140 h Infantry—scurvy.
Wm. McDavell, Co. L, 12th Cavalry—chronic diarrhea.
H. Martin, Co. L, 2d Cavalry—scurvy.
J. H. Hotaling, Co. E, 7th Artillery—scurvy.
Corp. J. C. Hays, Co. A, 104th Infantry—ulcer.
Byron Bowman, Co. E, 10th Cavalry—scurvy.
R. W. Stiekler, Co. E, 120th Infantry—scurvy.
M. Doherty, Co. C, 42d Infantry—scurvy.
Sergt. J. M. Buchanan, Co. G, 64th Inf.—chronic diarrhea.
John Payne, Co. G, 124th Inf.—chronic diarrhea.
Chas. Billings, Co. F, 12th Cav.—chronic diarrhea.
Thomas Peake, Co. K, 52d Infantry—scurvy.
Thomas Kayne, Co. K, 52d Infantry—scurvy.
H. A. Hannan, Co. A, 12th Cavalry—scurvy.
J. B. McMillan, Co. F, 5th Cavalry—scurvy.
L. Slawson, Co. E, 102d Infantry—rheumatism.
Geo. White, Co. F, 5th Artillery—scurvy.
Geo. Krout, Co. L, 85th Infantry—rheumatism.
A. Oebke, Co. G, 17th Infantry—chronic diarrhea.
Thos. Gazner, Co. F, 4th Cav.—chronic diarrhea.
Jno. Gorman, Co. H, 173d Infantry—anaemia.
L. M. Webb, Co. F, 147th Infantry—scurvy.
Jas. E. Conner, Co. B, 16th Inf.—chronic diarrhea.
F. Lashway, Co. C, 96th Infantry—scurvy.
F. Peterman, Co. B, 178th Inf.—chronic diarrhea.
John Harris, Co. G, 137th Inf.—chronic diarrhea.
Patrick Sullivan, Co. I, 114th Infantry—scurvy.
John Bamer, Co. G, 178th Infantry—scurvy.
J. C. Wennan, Co. D, 17th Inf.—chronic diarrhea.
Joseph Lovelatt, Engineer Corps—chronic diarrhea.
Corp. Oscar P. Kinney, Co. H, 11th Cav.—died on the passage from Vicksburgh.

PUNISHMENT FOR GUERRILLA OUTRAGES.—Gen. EMORY, who has assumed command of the Department of West Virginia, has issued the following order:

1. The frequent raids upon the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and attacks upon trains of the same by gangs of rebel guerillas, having demonstrated the fact that the movements of these parties are known to (if they themselves are not guided and encouraged by) the disloyal citizens residing in the vicinity of these raids and attacks; and it being held that timely information could be given by those citizens to our forces, by which such raids and attacks could be prevented, it is ordered that, hereafter, whenever such raids or attacks shall take place within the limits of this command, the property of all disloyal citizens residing within an area of five miles (or such other distances as may be designated) south of the place of such raids and attacks shall be immediately burned.

2. In case the property of any Union citizen residing within the limits of this command is destroyed or appropriated by guerrillas, a levy for twice the amount in value will at once be made on the property of known disloyal citizens in the vicinity of such outrage, for the purpose of restitution to the Union sufferers.

3. Whenever a Union citizen or soldier shall be murdered within the limits of this command, a rebel sympathizer, nearest resident to the place of murder, will be immediately hung, in retaliation for the murder of such Union citizen or soldier.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

SATURDAY, April 15—P. M.

There was no business on the Stock or Produce Exchanges to-day. The utmost excitement of mingled gloom and indignation pervaded the commercial centres on the news of Friday night's assassinations. The Wall-street Brokers closed their offices at an early hour, pursuant to the adjournment of the Stock Board at 10½ A. M. The delivery and receipt of Stocks for the day's account were postponed by common consent until Monday. The Gold Room was also adjourned, and we hear of but one or two members of the concern who had the bad taste to attempt to make a price on the Street in the midst of the popular demonstration of grief and sympathy.

The scene on the assembling of the Stock Exchange was brief, but profoundly expressive and appropriate. As soon as the roll of members was called, Col. WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE moved the adjournment of the session, and also the postponement, as far as practicable, of all business for the day, which was unanimously carried.

The Custom-house was closed as early as 11 o'clock A. M., and nearly all the Banks closed up their business at an early hour.

The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,427,150, against $1,099,047 same week last year.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	April 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	April 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	April 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	April 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Lafayette	April 26	New-York	Havre.
Germania	April 29	New-York	S'ampton.
Pennsylvania	April 29	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	April 29	New York	Liverpool.
Persia	May 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	May 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	May 10	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	May 13	New-York	S'ampton.
Scotia	May 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Washington	May 24	New-York	Havre.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Palestine	March 25	Liverpool	Halifax.
City of Limerick	April 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	April 5	S'ampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	April 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	April 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	April 15	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	April 19	S'ampton	New-York.
Scotia	April 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	April 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	May 3	S'ampton	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Morning Star	April 22	New-York	N. Orleans.
Corsica	April 22	New-York	Havana.*
Evening Star	April 29	New-York	N. Orleans.

*Via Nassau.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 1,139 GIRARD-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, April 12, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, April 19, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for immediate delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, in merchantable packages (cases to be made to conform to specifications at this office.)

10,000 pairs Sewed Boots, No. 9, army standard.
5,000 pairs Sewed Boots, No. 10, army standard.
3,000 pairs Sewed Boots, No. 11, army standard.
50,000 pairs Sewed Bootees, No. 9, army standard.
8,000 pairs Sewed Bootees, No. 11, army standard.
10,000 pairs Sewed Bootees, No. 12, army standard.
5,000 pairs Sewed Bootees, No. 13, army standard.
3,000 pairs Sewed Bootees, No. 14, army standard.
Baling Rope, army standard.
Hospital Tent-poles, army standard.
One-inch Cotton Webbing, for canteen strap. Sample required.

Parties offering goods should make separate proposals for each article offered, the quantity they propose to furnish, the price (*which should be written both in words and figures,*) and conform to the terms of this advertisement, *a copy of which should accompany each proposal.*

Samples of the standard articles required may be seen at this office.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposals; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposals will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Wednesday, April 19, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

All proposals should be made out on the regular forms, which will be furnished on application at this office.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Indorse envelope, "Proposals for (here insert the name of the article offered.)" and address,

Col. WILLIAM W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster, Philadelphia Depot.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

WAINWRIGHT & McLEOD,

BANKERS, NO. 74 WALL-ST.,

Dealers in government securities of all kinds. American and foreign gold and silver coin, uncurrent banknotes, bought and sold at best rates. Government securities, stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.

MOORE & BROWN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 31 Nassau-st., New-York,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, GOVERNMENT VOUCHERS, 5-20, 10-40 1881 BONDS bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

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THE HIGHLY POPULAR
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

Subscriptions received, deliverable to any part of the country free of expense, and on hand
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Stocks negotiated at private sale or the Board of Brokers.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

HENRY T. MOORE. E. JAMES BROWN

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

1865.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP
OF 1865
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the statute in such case made and provided, that a meeting of the stockholders of the BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the said company, No. 81 John-st., in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the third day of May, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon; that the object of said meeting is to take such proceedings as are required by law to diminish the capital stock of said company; and that the amount to which it is proposed to reduce the said capital stock is the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars.

Dated at the City of New-York, April 6, 1865, and signed by a majority of the trustees of said company.

(Signed,)
F. H. JUDD,
WM. G. ANGELL,
WM. L. LEE,
J. J. EAGLETON,
HIRAM B. CROSBY,
EDWIN G. ANGELL,
JOHN WINSLOW,
Trustees.

OFFICE OF CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1865.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's office, in Bordentown, on FRIDAY, 28th of April, 1865, for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD,
Sec'y of Camden & Amboy R. R. and Trans. Co.

TRADESMEN'S BANK, NEW-YORK, March 17, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVING unanimously decided to convert the same into an association under the laws of the United States, notice is hereby given to that effect, in accordance with section three of the enabling Act of this State.

ANTHONY HALSEY Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

PROPOSALS.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, NORTHERN DIVISION,
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ACTING ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL,
AND SUPERINTENDENT OF VOLUNTEER RECRUITING.
ALBANY, N. Y., April 11, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, April 24, 1865, for furnishing the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General and Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service of the Northern Division of the State of New-York with the following, or such other quantities of STATIONERY as he may require from May 1, 1865, to October 31, 1865:

50 reams Foolscap, ruled or plain, weighing 14 lbs.
1 ream Folio Post, ruled or plain.
100 reams Quarto Post, ruled or plain, weighing 10 lbs., headed as per pattern.
10 reams Note Paper, ruled or plain, headed as per pattern.
1 ream Blotting Paper, white, weighing 80 lbs.
5 reams Envelope Paper, buff or yellow, royal.
3 reams Manilla Wrapping Paper, super royal.
70,000 Envelopes, official sizes, extra heavy, headed as per pattern.
5,000 Envelopes, letter sizes, extra heavy, headed as per pattern.
50 gross Metallic Pens.
1,500 Quills, No. 80.
24 dozen Faber's Black Lead Pencils.
12 dozen Faber's Blue and Carmine Pencils.
24 dozen Penholders.
2 dozen Paper Folders (tin.)
3 dozen Erasers, ivory handles.
8 dozen Arnold's Writing Fluid, quarts.
4 dozen Arnold's Copying Ink, quarts.
9 dozen French Carmine Ink, 2 oz.
3 dozen Inkstands, Draper's, Whitney's, or equal.
25 pounds Sealing Wax, Scarlet.
8 pounds India Rubber, prepared in pieces.
50 spools, 200 yards each, Red Tape.
9 dozen jars Mucilage and Brushes.
6 dozen Blank Books.
100 dozen Cards (drafting.)
5 dozen Pen racks.
5 dozen Rulers.
500 dozen India Rubber Bands.
1 dozen Shears, Rogers'.
5 dozen Paper Weights.
1 dozen Eyelet Machines or Punches.
1 dozen boxes Eyelets.
5 dozen Letter Clips.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by a District Judge or Attorney of the United States.

Sureties will be required to give bonds in the sum of four thousand dollars for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contractor will be required to deliver the Stationery at such times and in such quantities, packed, as the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General and Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service may direct.

In case of the failure on the part of the contractor to furnish the stationery as agreed, the right is reserved for the Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General and Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service, or his successor in office, to cause such stationery to be furnished by any other person, as nearly as practicable of the quality contracted for, and the contractor will be held liable for all damages or loss sustained by the United States in consequence of such failure.

Samples of the articles will be shown, and all proposals should be made out on the regular blank forms, which will be furnished upon application at this office.

Persons who may put in bids will strictly conform to the terms of this advertisement, a copy of which should accompany each proposal.

The right is reserved to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Payment will be made as soon as the account can be properly examined and the requisite funds drawn from the treasury.

Bids will be opened on Monday, April 24, at 12 o'clock, M., and bidders are requested to be present.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for Stationery," and address

FRED'K TOWNSEND, Br't.-Col. U. S. A.,
A. A. P. M. Gen., and Sup't Vol. Rec't'g.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for BALING BLANKETS, from the 1st day of May next, to the 1st day of November next, the contractor to furnish all materials necessary to bale the blankets in a satisfactory manner to this department.

The services to be performed in the buildings of the depot, the contractor to supply the machinery. Bidders will state the number of bales they can put up per week.

Bids will be received at the same time for COOPERING PACKING BOXES at this depot, from May to November next, the contractor to furnish hoops, nails, &c., and be prepared to cooper any and all boxes at the shortest notice.

Bidders will state the number of boxes that can be coopered per day, and at what price per box.

Proposals should be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded to the bidder they will enter into bonds for the faithful performance of the work.

Further information can be obtained at this office. The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Baling Blankets" or "Proposals for Coopering," and addressed to

Brev. Brig.-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

DENTISTRY.

DENTIST.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS BEEN with a practical dentist 18 months, wants a situation in this city; his testimonials are first-class. Address G., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.
INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.
APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-STREET.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Wall-street,
Agents for the sale of the
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

All denominations on hand for immediate delivery. Subscriptions received, and the usual discount allowed to banks and bankers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,

in the City of New York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

McILVAINE & WALDEN,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

MARCH 2, 1865.

This Bank having procured in writing the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of its capital stock to make the certificate required therefor to become a banking association, under the laws of the United States, and having by vote of its directors decided to become such banking association; therefore notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this State to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed at the present session of said Legislature, that said Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York has decided to become a banking association under the laws of the United States, by the name of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York.

W. A. KISSAM,
Cashier.

[COPY.]
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864," and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-first day of March, 1865.

F. CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE SAINT NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal [L. S.] of office this first day of April, 1865.

(Signed) F. CLARKE, Comptroller of Currency.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK:

Whereas, William Barnes, Esq., Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, having personally examined into the condition and affairs of this company, has determined that its capital of four hundred thousand dollars is impaired to the extent of fifty (50) per cent. thereof, and has directed the officers of said company to require its stockholders to pay in the amount of such deficiency within sixty (60) days from the second day of April, 1865.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of such requisition, and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the stockholders of this company are called upon for the amount requisite to make its capital equal to the amount fixed by the charter of said company, and are required to pay in at the office of the said company, No. 157 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1865, the sum of twenty-five dollars on each and every share of the stock of said company, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, the amount of the deficiency above stated on the capital stock of said company.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 7, 1865.

JAMES D. SPARKMAN, President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, seventeen bonds, numbered as follows: 8, 557, 229, 539, 413, 15, 227, 168, 401, 379, 545, 445, 151, 254, 221, 412, 499, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place,
Trustees.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK,
April 15, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the "Loan of 1862," 5-20s, maturing on the 1st of May, are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time previous to the 27th inst.

Holders complying with the above request will have their coupons examined and checks given for them, on the 29th inst, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.

(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR MANAGERS of this company will be held at its office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of May next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th day of April to the 9th day of May next, both days inclusive. By order of the board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

No. 32 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ARIZONA MINING COMPANY will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. Important business will be brought before the meeting. By order,

J. R. RANDOL, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 Exchange place,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY, April 26, at 1 P. M., to consider matters of importance to the company. By order of the directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTERS' AND NAVY AGENTS vouchers purchased by McILVAINE & WALDEN, No. 13 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

The following Dividends have been declared payable April 29, to Shareholders of record April 22, 1865.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
Tenth Dividend.................Three Dollars per Share.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
Seventh Dividend......................Four Per Cent.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Third Dividend..................One and a half per Cent.

FOUNTAIN PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Third Dividend.........................Three per Cent.

DEVON OIL COMPANY.
First Dividend..........................Three per Cent.

LOOMIS OIL COMPANY.
First Dividend..........................Three per Cent.

Transfer books closed from April 22, to 30.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HEYDRICK BROTHERS OIL COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 41,
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., (free of government tax,) on their capital stock, payable on and after April 20, to stockholders of record on the 15th inst.

The transfer books will be closed from April 15 to the 21st, inclusive.

CHARLES R. BRAINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the directors of this company, held this day, a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 25th day of April next, and until the 25th day of May, at the Continental Bank, New-York. After which said Dividend will be payable at the company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books will close on the 15th day of April next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of April, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Directors. H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN and one half (7½) per cent., free of government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, March 17, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, held on the 16th inst., the regular dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the capital stock for the quarter ending March 31st inst., was declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after April 17th prox., by the Treasurer to shareholders registered at Pittsburgh, and by Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., to shareholders registered at New-York. The transfer books will close March 31st inst., and will reopen April 17th prox. By order of the Board.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
CINCINNATI, April 12, 1865.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR Per Cent. and the government tax has been declared out of the earnings of this company for six months ending March 31, payable at the Bank of America on and after the 15th of May prox. The transfer books of the company will be closed for ten days from this date. By order of the Board of Directors.

F. J. O. SHORT, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 128 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, May 8, at the new office of the company, No. 141 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from April 27 until May 8. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
COMMONWEALTH FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 5, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable, free of government tax, on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from 10th to 15th inst., inclusive. GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner Greenwich and Fulton sts.,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 10th of April inst. Transfer books will be closed until that date. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner Third-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $1,675,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000 free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before April 20 will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 427 and 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick.
ASSETS, $1,315,570 15.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from Government tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE per cent. on larger sums. Money deposited on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before April 20, will draw interest from April 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN EVERY DAY.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE APRIL 20 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest at once.

THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't. R. H. BULL, Sec'y.

PETROLEUM.

THE KING OF INVESTMENTS—OIL!

The subscribers are authorized to sell a few
ORIGINAL SHARES
in a new
OIL COMPANY
about to be formed on choice and select land.
Full particulars sent, on application to
GEO. N. TOWNSEND & CO.,
No. 123½ South 4th-st.,
Philadelphia.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 6,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanahwa River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one, thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, NOS. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, and there you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, April 8.
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, April 22.
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, April 29.
ERIN	SATURDAY, May 6.

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65; Steerage, $25—payable in gold or equivalent in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Afloat)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	April 26.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	May 24.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	June 21

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) .... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 26.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 3.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 10.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, May 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, May 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	April 15
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	April 22
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	April 29

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New York.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
5 BOWLING-GREEN, NEW-YORK, April 13, 1865.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New Arrangement, commencing May 1, 1865.
STEAMERS WILL SAIL SEMI-MONTHLY.

Regular sailing days, 1st and 16th of every month, from the company's new and commodious Pier, No 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

DEPARTURES.
April 22—OCEAN QUEEN—WEIR,
(Connecting at Panama with *Sacramento*.)
May 1—ARIEL—JONES,
(Connecting at Panama with *Golden City*.)
May 16—COSTA RICA—TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with *Constitution*.)

For further information, freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, April 22.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 29.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, May 6.
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, May 20.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, May 27.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, June 3.
RISING STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The MORNING STAR is 2,048 tons; the EVENING STAR 2,015 tons; the GUIDING STAR 2,416 tons, and RISING STAR 2,778 tons, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers in the world.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, April 22, and SATURDAY, May 20.

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana $50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The new and splendid side-wheel
STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River on WEDNESDAY, April 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No 29 Broadway.

N.B.—The favorite steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on April 26.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The United States Mail steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, April 22, at 3 P. M. Her passenger accommodations are unsurpassed. Passage $75. For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow on SATURDAY, April 29.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA via Nicaragua.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

THE INMAN STEAMSHIP ETNA, WITH the European mails, was detained until 6 P. M., for the special dispatches to Minister Adams, London.

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY
COAL, $10.

THE BEST IN MARKET FOR DOMESTIC USE. Foot of 14th-st., North River, and at the office of the
WYOMING VALLEY COMPANY,
Trinity Building.

PERSONAL.

JOHN T. THOMPSON, FORMERLY OF Long Acre, London, will find a letter addressed to him, by calling at No. 299 4th-av., near 23d-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE in the City of Washington.

In consequence of the ill health of the proprietor, a well established and profitable wine, liquor and family grocery, wholesale and retail, business is now offered for sale, together with the lease of the premises, about five years to run.

The stock consists of a very choice and well selected assortment of the above articles, and will be sold in whole or in part.

Apply for further information by letter to JAMES WILSON, Box No. 331 Washington Post-office, D. C.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.—PARTNER wanted to join the advertiser in an established gents' furnishing business on one of the most prominent corners on Broadway, wishing to add the above branch. Apply at No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO COMB-MAKERS.—A SHELL COMB BUSIness for sale, by ED. HOMPER, No. 20 Greene-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10.30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

REOPENING OF THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA—Under Government protection against Indians. First-class coaches, carrying passengers and U. S. mail, start every morning from Atchison, Kansas, and Nebraska City, Nebraska, daily for Denver City, Colorado, Great Salt Lake, Utah, and Placerville, Cal., connecting at Salt Lake with coaches for Bannock and Virginia City, Montana, Boise City, Idaho and Walla-Walla, and The Dalles, Oregon.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL AND BRISTOL.
Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS at 5 o'clock.

STEAMER T. V. ARROWSMITH.—ON AND after MONDAY, April 10, the above steamer will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) for Bayley's Dock, Fort Schuyler, Great Neck, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, Glen Wood and Roslyn, every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 3.30 P. M., until the 1st of May next. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 7 o'clock A. M. Stages to Locust Valley and Oyster Bay connect with the boat at Glen Cove.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
APRIL 1, 1865.

The firm of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO. is this day dissolved, Mr. C. F. LIVERMORE retiring from business.
C. F. LIVERMORE,
HENRY CLEWS,
WM. B. BEND,
GEO. H. BEND,
THEO. S. FOWLER.

The business of the late firm of LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., will be continued by the remaining partners, under the style of HENRY CLEWS & CO.
HENRY CLEWS,
WM. B. BEND,
GEO. H. BEND,
THEO. S. FOWLER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
MILLS & GIBB.
NEW-YORK, April 10, 1865.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership for five years, for the importation of foreign merchandise, under the style of MILLS & GIBB.
PHILO L. MILLS,
JOHN GIBB.

I, WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, DO HEREBY certify that my place of abode is at Yonkers, Westchester County, in the State of New-York; that I, together with EDWARD MOTT ROBINSON, lately conducted the business of merchants in the City and State of New-York, under the firm name of WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., and that I alone now continue the said business under the same firm name of WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Dated New-York, March 21, 1865.
WM. T. COLEMAN,
By GEO. PLATT, his attorney in fact.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—On this twenty-first day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, before me personally appeared GEORGE PLATT, known to me to be the same person by whom the foregoing certificate is subscribed, as attorney for and in the name of WM. T. COLEMAN, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same as the act of the said WM. T. COLEMAN.
EDWIN F. COREY, JR.,
Notary Public for the State of New-York, in the City of New-York.

THE FIRM OF WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE was dissolved on the 6th inst. The banking and stock petroleum business will be carried on by E. R. McILVAINE and CHARLES C. WALDEN, at No. 13 Broad-st., under the firm of McILVAINE & WALDEN.
E. R. McILVAINE,
C. C. WALDEN.

THE FIRM OF WATSON, CRARY & CO. is dissolved by mutual consent.
ETHAN L. WATSON,
GEORGE D. CRARY,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1865. JAMES C. GULICK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. D. TOWS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. D. TOWS,
R. P. H. DURKEE.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Wednesday, April 26, 1865, at eleven o'clock A. M.—

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundredth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For curb, gutter and flagging Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter in Third-avenue, between Fifty sixth and Eighty-sixth streets.

For flagging Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets.

For flagging Forty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

For filling sunken lots in Seventy-eighth-street, north side, between First and Second avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, April 15, 1865.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

HOTELS.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON EUROPEAN PLAN, No. 429 Broadway, corner of Howard st.; Rooms by the day or week; open all night.

FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY, ORANGE, N. J.
EXECUTORS' SALE
of eligible and desirable real estate, comprising valuable building lots and farm lands in Orange, New-Jersey, at auction.

1. The farm recently occupied by Samuel Condit, deceased, containing one hundred and fifteen (115) acres, situated on Washington-st., within five minutes' walk of the Brick Church Station on the Morris and Essex Railroad, and about the same distance from the Park House, will be sold at public auction upon the premises, in lots to suit purchasers, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of May next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Upon this farm are some of the most commanding sites for fine country residences to be found in the vicinity of Orange, which is so justly celebrated in this particular. There are also several springs and streams of pure and wholesome water on different parts of the said farm.

2. A farm on the Orange Mountain, within half a mile of Eagle Rock and Llewellyn Park, containing two hundred acres, about one-fourth of which is under cultivation, and the balance is good timber and pasture land. Upon this farm are a dwelling-house and barn, and a good well of water, with numerous springs and a never-failing stream of water. It will be sold together or in parcels, to suit purchasers, at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, April 20, inst., at 2 P. M.

3. Thirty acres of salt meadow, at Plumb's Point, foot of Richard's-lane, in Newark, will be sold together, or, if desired, in lots, at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, April 22, inst., at 2 P. M.

All the above described property is a portion of the estate of Samuel Condit, deceased; and the sale will be peremptory. For further information and to see maps of the same, apply to Rowland Johnson, No. 54 Beaver-st., New-York; S. D. Condit, No. 306 Broadway, from 9 to 11 A. M.; Wm. P. Condit, Washington-st., Orange, or to L. D. Tompkins, auctioneer, Centre-st., Orange, N.J.
IRA H. CONDIT,
SAMUEL D. CONDIT, } Executors.
WM. P. CONDIT,

The subscriber offers at private sale his former residence in William-st., Orange, N. J., comprising a handsome Gothic dwelling-house and lot; price $7,500. Full description and particulars may be obtained on application to Rowland Johnson, No. 54 Beaver-st., New-York.
SAMUEL D. CONDIT.

FOR SALE—CLINTON COTTAGE PROPERTY, at Irvington, two and a half miles from Newark, N. J. One cottage contains seven rooms; the other has six on the first and nine rooms on the second floor; bath-room, hot and cold water; a substantial stone and wood tower, about fifty feet high, with a large water tank on it; fine garden, choice fruit, ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c., &c., with from one to twenty acres of highly cultivated land. Horse cars pass the property to meet the trains at the Market-st. depot every half hour. Apply on the premises, or to A. H. BROWN, No. 317 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 269 UNION-st., Brooklyn; three-story high-stoop brown-stone and Philadelphia brick front; cellar cemented, front basement imitation of oak; wash room, stationary tubs; halls imitation of marble; bath-room, hot and cold water; gas throughout; lot 22x100; house 22x50; in good order. Inquire on the premises.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN ELIZ-ABETH—Modern architecture, hot and cold water, gas, bath-rooms, &c.; six acres of land, abundance of choice fruit; ten minutes' walk from the depot, and location unsurpassed; will sell cheap. E. W. AUSTIN, owner, No. 39 Park-row, Room No. 13.

FOR SALE—EIGHT OF THE NEATEST AND best built cottages in Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, and within two blocks of the cars to all the ferries. Price $3,000. Apply to H. R. FLETCHER, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE IN 30TH-ST. TO BE SOLD; POS-session immediately; small three story, near Lexington-av.; perfect order; modern improvements; gas fixtures, carpets, &c., can be had. Apply at the office of the American Needle Company, No. 442 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE COTTAGES AND EIGHT lots in 97th-st., between Broadway and Hudson River; view of river. Prices $2,000, $3,000 and $8,500. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to A. SPENCE, No. 86 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY COTTAGES, $1,100, $2,000; 10 elegant dwellings, with 4 to 40 lots, $3,500 to $8,500. Easy payments. Also, 700 lots, $150 to $300. CHARLES R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

LAND OFFICE—LAND FOR SALE IN LARGE or small tracts; soldiers' homes of any size in New-Jersey and the West. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 1 Park-place.

TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE, PLEASANT, FURNISHED or unfurnished third-story back room, with two pantries attached, opposite Abingdon-square, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Dinner at 6½ P. M. References exchanged. Address A. W., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

A LARGE PLEASANT ROOM, IN THE immediate vicinity of the up town hotels, will be to rent from May 1, without board, to a gentleman willing to pay a liberal price; family strictly private; references exchanged. Address HARLOWE, Box No. 211 *Times* Office

OFFICES AND BASEMENT STORES TO LET.—New, light, and well ventilated, worth $75 to $2,500 per annum, in No. 29 Broadway; also, basement and several offices in No. 17 Broadway.
P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND basement No 178 9th-av.; store 25x80, with iron revolving shutters and plate glass front; large vaults under sidewalk.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 132 Varick-st., containing 6 rooms, gas and water, to a small respectable family only. Rent $300 per annum. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Apply to J. CORBIT, 231 9th-av.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—ONE room 75x25 well lighted; steam hoistway. Possession immediately. No. 459 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers-slip.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BUILD-ing, No. 37 Howard-st., only 100 feet from Broadway. Inquire at No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 10, from 1 to 4.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 512 West 35th-st.; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THREE-STORY SHOP IN REAR OF Nos. 510 and 512 West 35th-st., 50x25 feet; machinery for sale. Inquire on the premises.

FIRST LOFT OF NO. 202 BROADWAY to let, 25 by 160 feet; rent low. Apply to
JOHN P. MOORES' SONS, No. 204 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—IN THE VICINITY OF East Broadway, between Grand and Catharine sts., a portion of a house for a small family; rent not to exceed $15 per month; possession wanted immediately. Address C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife a suite of rooms unfurnished and without board. Address Box No. 708 N. Y. Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED FOR ONE YEAR—ON or near 5th-av., above 23d-st. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SUITE OF ELEGANT ROOMS ON THE 1st floor of a first-class house up town, can be had the 1st of May, by a party of high standing, wishing to furnish and willing to pay liberally for a private table and an exclusive home. Address, with real name, KING, through Boyd's City Post

280 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN, fronting the grounds of Commodore Stevens. Board in a new house, with new and handsomely furnished rooms, accommodation for four gentlemen willing to pay a liberal price. No other boarders. Cars direct from the Ferry every 10 minutes.

FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED with board, in suites or separately, from 1st of May, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house first-class; family private. No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.; unexceptionable reference.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GEN-tleman, wife, nurse and two children; a farm house, not over 50 miles north or west of New-York, and easy of access by boat or rail preferred. Address J. G. H., No. 15 Beach-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

THE
"MAGIC"
HOOP
SKIRT.
MOODY'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING.

"THE MAGIC" is the only Hoop Skirt that can be folded about the person, so as to occupy no more space than would be required without it.

"THE MAGIC" is the only Hoop Skirt which will not project on one side when pressed on the other.

"THE MAGIC" is the only Hoop Skirt that can be worn on horseback.

"THE MAGIC" is the only Hoop Skirt in which a lady can recline gracefully upon a sofa.

"THE MAGIC" in short, is the only Hoop Skirt worn by the ladies of Europe and America without inconvenience, and with all possible comfort, to themselves and the public.

LATIMER & BOUND,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THIS PATENT HOOP SKIRT,
NO. 72 MURRAY-ST.

PEACE!!! PEACE!!!
S. THOMPSON,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
HAS
REDUCED THE PRICES
OF FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
TO GOLD VALUE,
AND WILL SELL THEM
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

MME. HUERSTEL
HAS JUST OPENED
HER FINE ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Consisting of
CLOAKS, DRESSES AND MANTILLAS.
Also, a variety of FRENCH IMPORTED CORSETS,
At No. 59 Bleecker-st.

INDIA SHAWLS—SPRING IMPORTATION—A fine assortment in Long and Square of all qualities. I. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., 3d door below Amity-st.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF THE CHOICEST
WINES, LIQUORS, CHAMPAGNES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, PRESERVES, OILS, &c.,
being the entire stock of
A. FERRAN, ESQ., NO. 815 BROADWAY,
who is retiring from business. The well-known reputation of the house is a sufficient guarantee to all connoisseurs, as well as to his numerous friends and customers. The stock consists in part of the finest grades and brands of
CHAMPAGNES. COGNAC BRANDY,
BORDEAUX WINES, OLD MADEIRAS,
PORT AND SHERRIES, CORDIALS,
ABSYNTHE, VERMONTH,
and foreign wines, of every description, out of bond and in bond, duty paid, in bottles, cases and casks.
CHOICE
BOURBON WHISKY.
FIRST QUALITY HAVANA SEGARS.
ALSO,
salad oils, sardines, champignons, anchovies and preserves, (full description in catalogue,) to be sold at auction, by
EDWARD SCHENCK.

The sale will commence on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock and close at 7 o'clock P. M., each day until the entire stock is disposed of. The sale, being the finest of the kind ever made in the city, the attention of connoisseurs is respectfully solicited.

SALE OF OLD NAVY GUNS.
NAVY ORDNANCE YARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 15, 1865.

On May 2, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M., there will be sold in this yard at auction to the highest bidder:

17 (seventeen) old navy cannon, weighing about 21 cwt. each; to be sold by the pound for their actual weight. One-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the remainder on the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which must be done at his expense and within ten days after the sale.

This will afford an excellent opportunity for founders and others to obtain a valuable lot of charcoal iron.
WILLIAM N. JEFFERS,
Commander U. S. Navy,
and Inspector of Ordnance.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Four hundred and forty lots and 1,000 feet of water-front, situated in South Brooklyn, to be sold on TUESDAY, April 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by J. COLE, auctioneer.

The water right extends to Gowanus and New-York Bays. By this sale an excellent opportunity is now offered for making permanent investments and securing splendid building sites.

For maps and full particulars inquire of HENRY C. MURPHY, Jr., No. 14 Court-st., or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of order of sale to me directed by Hon. Thos. J. Boynton, U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 25, AT NOON,
On board thereof,
THE PRIZE STEAMER RUBY,
Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies, at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

Cards for examination at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. MARSHAL SOUTHERN DISTRICT FLORIDA.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, MIRRORS,
ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c., &c.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 17, 1865, at 11 o'clock, at No. 127 East 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., the parlor furniture, &c., of a family removing to the country, viz.; rosewood piano-forte, two suites rosewood parlor furniture, two pier glasses, etageres, centre-tables, book-case, hall-stand, velvet carpets, stair-rods, &c., all made to order, and of the best description. Catalogues at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on MONDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway, ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment removed for convenience of sale, including PARLOR—Velvet, brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, elegant carved rosewood pianos of various octaves, made by celebrated maker and of fine tone and finish, carved rosewood suites covered in satin, brocatel and reps, black walnut suites covered in reps, elegant French plate pier mirrors, carved rosewood etageres, with mirror backs, rosewood centre tables with marble tops, brocatel and lace window curtains. DINING ROOM—Black walnut and oak extension dining tables, do buffets, do sideboards, plated ware, china and glass ware, &c. BEDROOM—Carved rosewood and black walnut bedsteads, marble top dress bureaus, washstands, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, husk do, straw palliasses. ALSO, an assortment of kitchen furniture; ALSO, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, a one-horse coupe, in good order; ALSO, a light no top wagon, in good order.

The above sale was postponed from Saturday in consequence of the death of the President.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on MONDAY, April 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 31 Park-av., (4th-av., near 35th-st.,) GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet, Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in green velvet, rosewood 7-octave grand action piano, made by Boardman, Gray & Co., gilt frame mantel and pier mirrors, bronze chandeliers, decorated vases, rosewood suite in green reps, rosewood card centre and side tables with marble tops, lace window curtains, black walnut extension dining tables, carved black walnut marble top buffets, plated ware, china, crockery, and glassware, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, rosewood wardrobe, cedar lined, elegant marble clock, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, hair mattresses, &c. Further particulars in catalogue.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 51 LAIGHT-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. B. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Joseph Giraud, deceased:

LAIGHT-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot on south side of Laight-st., between Hudson and Collister sts., known as No. 51.

MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNES-DAY, April 19, at 10½ A. M., at No. 420 West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., a general assortment of Household Furniture of a family breaking up housekeeping.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 451 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all HORSES that may be presented and PASS INSPECTION at the Government Stables in 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

CAVALRY HORSES from 5 to 10 years old, and from 15 to 16 hands high.

ARTILLERY HORSES from 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over, to weigh 1,100 pounds, and dark colors.

Price for Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price for Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.
L. LOWRY MOORE, Captain and A. Q. M.

NEW-YORK STATE BOUNTY.
Soldiers in the field who have not been paid their State Bounty can have the same by writing or applying to VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, Brokers, No. 243 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 327 AND 329 FOURTH-AVE.
Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Principal.
RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments, classical, commercial and preparatory. All the advantages of the institution—including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill—are open to every pupil, without extra charge.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for boys. English, French and classical.

"I know of no institution of learning in this section that can compare with it."—*J. T. Headley.*

"Just such a school as we should have had years ago."—*Homer Ramsdell.*

Circular and testimonials sent on application.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
The semi-annual session of this Institute will open April 17. Superior advantages offered. Number of boarders limited to thirty. A few vacancies to fill.
The Principal can be seen at the Belmont Hotel, Fulton-st., between the hours of 12 and 1½ P. M.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A Boarding-School for boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Circulars at W. H. Arthur & Co.'s, No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or address
BENJAMIN MASON, Principal.

MRS. JOHN LORD (MISS TUCKER) RE-ceives into her family fifteen young ladies to educate, assisted by competent resident teachers, and by eminent professors from New-York.
STAMFORD, CONN.
REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Bishop of Connecticut; Rev. Walter Mitchell, Stamford, Conn.; Capt. Wm. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.; Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—EVENING CLASSES in mathematics; also, in civil and mechanical engineering, will be continued this year after the 1st of April, in Room No. 18, Cooper Institute. Classes days also. For particulars, call for circulars, or address Prof. J. G. FOX, C. E., No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BED-FORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW-YORK. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., principal; few only received. Session opens May 1. Circulars at No. 183 Water-st., or of the Principal.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars, or call on the Principal during April, at No. 134 West 38th-st., New-York.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—T. G. SLOAN, Principal.—This school has been established 14 years, is pleasantly located one mile from New-Haven. Ten scholars received in the family of the Principal. Summer term begins May 3. Circulars at Goodenough's, No. 122 Nassau-st.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New London, Conn.—A few additional pupils will be received under twelve. Instruction and management adapted to young pupils; healthfulness of location unsurpassed. Application may be made at No. 99 Ryerson st., Brooklyn.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—A boarding school for boys. The 55th semi-annual session will commence on MONDAY, May 1. For circulars apply to the principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—(Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

MRS. C. M. WHITE RECEIVES IN HER family twelve young ladies to educate, assisted by competent teachers. For circulars apply to the Principal, Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, Conn., M. A. CUMMINGS, A. M. Principal.—Circulars at Sheldon & Co.'s, No. 335 Broadway, where the principal may be seen from 9 to 10 any morning.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., INSTITUTE.—A Classical, Commercial, and Military School, for boys of all ages. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING, Principal.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE, MOUNT Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer term will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, JOHN OAKLEY.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the city.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMER-CIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, New-York. C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NOS. 1 West 26th-st. and 1,140 Broadway, with primary department, and gymnastics, for misses and masters.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

LECTURES.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY — SUMMER COURSE —University Building, Washington-square. A practical course in Pharmacy and Botany, with weekly excursions, will be opened on the third Friday of April 21, at 3 P. M. Tickets, &c., may be had of the members of the College and Prof. Ferd. F. Mayer.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCE-MENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The fourth and last Lecture of the Course now being given at the large hall of the Institute, is hereby postponed until MONDAY, April 24.

MEETINGS.

U. L. A.
LINCOLN COUNCIL NO. 10.

A meeting of this council will be held at the headquarters on MONDAY EVENING, April 17, at 7½ o'clock. In view of the recent great calamity which has fallen upon the country, a prompt and full attendance is requested.
JOHN R. LAWRENCE, President.
JOSEPH BAGOT, Secretary.

THE CARTMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK are requested to meet at Metropolitan Hall, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, April 17, at 8 o'clock to take action in regard to a proper expression of their feelings upon the death of the beloved and lamented President of the United States, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and to arrange for participation in such public demonstrations as may take place.

COMMITTEE.

GEO. B. DEANE,	WM. HAW, JR.,
WM. H. ALBERTSON,	JOHN MORRISON,
ABRAM COLLIER,	LUCIUS ALLEN,
WM. ANDERSON,	HENRY EVERETT.

WASH. LEAYCRAFT.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS YOUNG MAN DE-sires to make an engagement to take charge of a store on commission, or salary. Will go wherever business may require; satisfactory references given. Address C. W. DICKERSON, Rockaway, New-Jersey.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AGENT WHO CAN PROCURE new or old work for a new machine shop just going into operation, and having every facility for doing general work; to such a person a liberal commission will be given. Address, with real name, MACHINE COMPANY, *Herald* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GARDENER, and who also understands taking care of horses; to a faithful and honest man, a good home will be provided. Apply by letter, giving name and references, to Box No. 2,488 Post-office.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR AN INFANT TWO months old; wages $9; city reference required. Apply at No. 14 Gramercy-park, on Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO CLERKS; MUST BE AC-quainted with the streets of Brooklyn, and write well and rapid. Apply to WESTCOTT EXPRESS, No. 785 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AS PUPIL in the office of CHARLES DUGGAN, Architect, No. 191 Broadway.

A LADY REMOVING FROM THE CITY desires to find situations for two girls as waitresses or to do chamberwork. Apply at No. 34 West 25th-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, NO. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

STEINWAY & SON
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeon, Harmoniums and Cabinet Organs, wholesale and retail; to let and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand Pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Sheet Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cent per page. Pianist in attendance to try new music. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON. BEGINS AT
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL [illegible] AND EVERY EVENING.
IMMENSE PREPARATIONS
for
EASTER WEEK.
When all the vast resources of the Hippotheatron will be brought into play, in commemoration of the great recent
UNION VICTORIES. UNION VICTORIES.
GRAND MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, at 2½,
SATURDAY, APRIL 22, at 2½.
TRIUMPH ON TRIUMPH.
UNPARALLELED AND COMPLETE SUCCESS,
of the New, Grand, Spectacular and Comic Pantomime,
THE FAIRY PRINCE, THE FAIRY PRINCE,
O'DONOUGHUE, O'DONOUGHUE,
and
THE WHITE HORSE OF KILLARNEY,
WITH ITS GORGEOUS
SCENIC, SPECTACULAR, EQUESTRIAN,
AND GYMNASTIC EFFECTS,
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET,
AMAZONIAN BRIGADE, AND
WONDROUS TRICKS AND TRANSFORMATIONS,
Which has been
Unanimously pronounced to be the
MATCHLESS PRODUCTION
OF THE ARENIC AGE,
IN ITS STARTLING SPLENDOR AND
GORGEOUS BRILLIANCY OF EFFECT.
The great Pantomime will be preceded on every occasion by grand
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES,
in which
MLLE. MARIE, EATON STONE,
and the entire
THE MATCHLESS STAR COMPANY APPEAR.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
Return from Boston, and REOPENING of the regular season
TUESDAY, APRIL 18, at 8 P. M.,
DEBUT OF MLLES. ELENORE AND SOLANGES.
L'HOMME N'EST PAS PARFAIT.
Etude des moeurs populaire, by Thiboust.
LE SERVENT DE HORACE, comedy in one act.
LA NIAISE DE ST. FLOUR, vaudeville, by Bayard.
Theatre office, (reserved seats,) No. 678 Broadway, ground floor.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
Master RICHARD COKER, late principal soprano of Trinity choir, will give
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
On MONDAY, April 24, and THURSDAY, April 27,
when the following artists will assist:
Miss BLANCH CARPENTER, the talented young American pianist, her first appearance in New-York; Master GEO. ELLARD, mezzo-soprano of Trinity choir; Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, tenor; Mr. GEO. HARRISON, the eminent teacher of vocal music, Brooklyn, Master Coker's preceptor; Mr. J. R. THOMAS, baritone; Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor. Tickets, One Dollar. Seats may be secured without extra charge at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway. Doors open at 7; commence 8 o'clock. F. WIDOWS, Business Ag't.

NOTICE.—THE ASSOCIATE MANAGERS OF the city, in view of the great calamity that has befallen the nation, and to evince a proper respect for the memory of our late President, have unanimously resolved to close their several places of amusement until further orders. W. WHEATLEY, President.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
In consequence of the great calamity which has befallen the Nation by the sudden death of its Chief Magistrate, the President of the United States, the Board of Directors deem it but proper in accordance with the sentiment of the whole community, to postpone the last Concert of the season, from Saturday, April 22, (the regular day of the concert,) to
SATURDAY, APRIL 29.
The general morning rehearsal will take place at the Academy, also on Saturday, April 29, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. SCHARFENBERG, President.
L. SPIER, Secretary.

MELO-CHOREAN MASQUE BALL.
In view of the melancholy affliction of the whole Nation by the death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, the above Ball is postponed until MONDAY EVENING, May 1. By order of the Committee.
April 15, 1865. L. F. HARRISON, Irving Hall.

IRVING HALL.
MISS MINA GEARY'S
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,
Next THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock,
assisted by several of the eminent
AND MOST POPULAR ARTISTS.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE MUSICAL AND LITerary Soiree, in aid of the Ladies' Relief Fund of the Lexington-av. Hospital, announced for the 20th inst at the Academy of Music, is postponed in consequence of the death of President Lincoln. The day of the
ENTERTAINMENT
will be shortly announced.

THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE SHOULD stand simple, pure, majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, truth alone for its capital. So stand HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, established over 16 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CLUBS AND THE TRADE.
MOURNING BADGES,
BADGES,
BADGES,
PINS, PINS.

We mourn
the
Nation's Loss.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
April 15, 1865.

This beautiful badge, printed on white satin draped in mourning, size 6x2 inches, 25 cents; or with splendid gilt pin and likeness attached, price 50 cents postpaid.
Remit cash with orders. No goods sent C. O. D.
Price to clubs and the trade, with pins, $200 per 1,000.
Price to clubs and the trade, without pin, $100 per 1,000.
Address B. W. HITCHCOCK,
No. 14 Chambers-st., New-York.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF UN-DERWRITERS of New-York, held 15th April, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

The great calamity which God has permitted to fall upon the nation, through the commission of a crime which will call forth the execration of the whole civilized world has so appalled our community that there is no heart for the present to transact any more than necessary business.

In view of this, it is hereby

Resolved, That the offices of the Marine Insurance Companies in this city will only be open for the transaction of business between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, until the day appointed for the funeral obsequies of the late Chief Magistrate of the nation, and that on the day thereof the offices will be wholly closed.

Resolved, That this resolution be published.
(Signed) J. D. JONES, President.
ELWOOD WALTER, Secretary.

SAINT NICHOLAS SOCIETY.—IN CONSEquence of the recent terrible calamity to the nation in the death of the President, the Stewards of the Saint Nicholas Society have assumed the responsibility of postponing indefinitely the Pass Festival which was to have been celebrated on Monday evening next. All tickets issued will be redeemed by the Steward issuing the same.
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1865.
GEO. W. McLEAN, Chairman.
W. IRVING GRAHAM, Secretary.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK,
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 15, 1865.

TO ALL PERSONS ATTACHED TO THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENTS OF THE DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK:

SIRS: Anticipating your proposed resolution in such regard, I hereby announce to you that it will be in order to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days next succeeding this date, as an emblem of honor and respect to our departed President. S. DRAPER, Collector.

LINCOLN MEDAL BADGES—LINCOLN head on one side; reverse side an urn and the words, "Died April 15, 1865." Made to fasten on the coat, with crape, all complete. Price $15 per 100; $8 for 50. Orders by telegraph must be cashed in New-York; orders by mail must inclose cash for amount ordered.
S. A. OGDEN, No. 80 Chatham-st.,
Rear building, New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely, and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by WARDWELL & REEVES, successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

BONE DUST FOR SALE.—I HAVE REduced the price of bone dust to $40 per ton.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, No 353 East 53d-st.

ILLUMINATION CANDLESTICKS FOR SALE—In lots to suit, by J. & J. BRUSH, No. 183 Bowery.

TO BANKERS.—FOR SALE, ONE OF LILLIE'S large iron safes; also, a new counter and glass partition, at basement office, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A LARGE AND HAND-some outside show-case. Apply in Gent's Furnishing Store, No. 655 Broadway. E. A. NEWELL.

BLANK-BOOKS, WRITING PAPERS and stationery, all kinds, at lowest prices, by
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SUPERIOR BAY CAR-riage horses, 6 years old, closely matched, 16 hands high. To be seen at Philip Cleary's stable, in 18th st., between Broadway and 5th-av. For further particulars, inquire of C. W. WADSWORTH, No. 18 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY HANDSOME BAY MARE, 7 years old, 15¼ hands high, perfectly sound and kind. Apply to E. Haviland, No. 301 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A NEW COAL BOX TROT-ting wagon. Inquire at McMANN's stables, corner of Market and Monroe sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—STOLEN, FROM NO. 276 6th-av., on Saturday, at 12 M., one black silk dress, one brown silk dress, one black cloth cloak. Pawnbrokers and others will please stop the goods.

FURNITURE.

A BARGAIN IN WARRANTED PARLOR, Library, Dressing and Chamber Suites; also Pickhard's celebrated Parlor-Bed. No. 167 Bleecker-st., corner Sullivan.

THE NATIONAL CALAMITY.

[Continued from the First Page.]

mourn the death of Mr. Lincoln as a national misfortune, a personal affliction.

In pursuance of official request and individual desire nearly every place of private business was closed and very many stores were draped in mourning. The hotels, all the public buildings, the places of amusement, the churches and thousands of residences displayed the half-masted flag, and the customary badges of sorrow. All business was for the day suspended. The courts adjourned, the Stock Exchange and other kindred places of resort closed, after a simple formal opening, the various theatres and saloons for public entertainment declined to open their doors to the people, and like a pall the disheartening truth rested upon and overshadowed everything and everybody.

TO-DAY

services appropriate to the occasion will be held in all our churches, and Bishop Potter has issued the following letter to his people:

ADDRESS OF BISHOP POTTER TO THE EPISCOPAL CLERGY.

Bishop Potter has issued the following address:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New-York:

Dear Brethren: With a grief which I have no language to express, I appeal to you to offer up your prayers for this bereaved and mourning nation. The beloved and revered Chief Magistrate of the United States is no more. The malignant passions which had just proved impotent to destroy the Government, have successfully done the assassin's work upon the life of its honored head. A glorious career of service and devotion is crowned with a martyr's death.

I request most respectfully that to-morrow, and for the next two weeks, the prayer "for a person under affliction" be used for the country, with these slight changes: Instead of "the sorrows of thy servant," read "the sorrows of thy servants, the people of this nation, for whom," &c.; and instead of "him" and "his," read "us" and "our."

I also appoint the prayer "In time of war and tumults," to be read.

I would also recommend that after the solemnities of Easter Sunday shall have been concluded, the churches of the diocese be clothed in mourning.

Praying God to give you his blessing, and to sanctify this sore bereavement to our beloved country, I remain your affectionate brother in Christ.

HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New-York.

Easter Eve, April 15, 1865.

The streets were filled, all day long, with anxious crowds, eager for the news, and the Times Office was thronged till late at night by friends of Mr. Seward and his family, desirous to learn the latest and the best.

Of the deed and the actor, but one feeling is manifested—utter loathing, absolute astonishment. No words can fitly describe the appearance of our city, the excitement (deep-seated and sympathetic) of our people; no language can portray the tender regard in which the memory of the departed one is enshrined; no pen can adequately photograph the scenes of dramatic intensity which were vivid in all the city yesterday. Actions speak louder than words; let the deeds and speeches of the people testify for themselves.

MEETING IN WALL STREET.

Of all the public meetings or gatherings yesterday, that which convened in front of

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE

was the most notable. Collector Draper had, in response to requests from hundreds of citizens, caused the announcement that a mass meeting would be held in front of the building at 12 o'clock. The merchants of New-York have for many years been in the habit of gathering at the old Merchants' Exchange in Wall-street, and whenever any event of startling moment or significance is made public, instinctively the great mass of people doing business at the lower part of the city turn toward that point, as if knowing that the attraction of so vast an audience would certainly draw the desired orators. On this occasion Wall and William, Beaver and Broad streets, sympathized with Broadway and the upper portions of the city. The glorious banner which floats daily from the spire of Trinity still yielded gracefully to the breeze, but it hung at half-mast, sorrowing with hundreds of others on the street at the head of which this noble structure stands. Great crowds of men met on the street before the old Exchange, their faces uniformly grave, their eyes wet with sympathetic tears, their hearts burdened with unfeigned sorrow, their anxiety for further details keenly evinced by the avidity with which they purchased each successive extra; one and all sought relief in the true American channel—a public demonstration. At 11 o'clock the streets on three sides of the Exchange were packed with excited citizens, who indignant at the insult offered the nation, mourned most heartily the loss of the President, and apparently needed only a leader to do anything and everything to avenge the one and testify the other. One or two incidents, trifling in themselves, revealed the depth of the indignation felt, rendering it at once an impolitic and dangerous matter for any one differing with the majority in sentiment.

It appears that a man named Charles Anderson, who was known to Mr. Vermilye, a broker and banker of Wall-street, approached Mr. Vermilye, while he was talking with two or three friends.

After some remarks had been made in regard to the news of the morning, Mr. Anderson said he did not think men who had sympathized with the secession movement should be held responsible for the assassination. Mr. Vermilye differed with him, and in his reply said he did not think any sympathizer with the rebels could feel right to-day; and that he (Mr. Vermilye) did not wish to continue a conversation with such a person. He then left Mr. Anderson and went into his place of business. A few persons who had overheard what had been said gathered in front of the building, and Mr. Anderson saw that a storm was coming. It is reported that he ran into the office behind Mr. Vermilye, and escaped through the back part of the building. The crowd increased and became more excited. It was reported that Anderson had defended the assassination. There were frequent cries: "Bring him out," "Let's have him." Some men demanded that he should be hanged. Finally, the crowd filled the street; vehicles which were compelled to stop were covered with men, and the excitement became intense. The police were scarcely able to restrain the crowd, and the determination to seize Anderson, and treat him as it was held he deserved, became fully apparent. Afterward it was decided to enter the building and find him. Just then, however, a squad of police appeared, and for the time prevented this movement. At this point Moses H. Grinnell appeared on the steps of the Bank of North America, which is in the building, No. 44, and after some investigation as to the cause of the excitement, and an explanation, he addressed the crowd, by request of the police.

Mr. Grinnell spoke of the gathering and the cause of it, and said he did not wonder at the intense excitement that was occasioned by the rumor that the murder of the Chief Magistrate had been defended by a man who had, according to the rumor, taken refuge in the building around which so many men were now assembled. [Cries of "Bring him out! hang him!"] Mr. Grinnell then repeated the words used by Anderson, and said there was a vast difference between the expressions actually made and those that had been reported. Mr. Grinnell then exhorted the crowd to act in a considerate manner, and like wise citizens. Though all hearts, he said, were overwhelmed with sorrow, all men should stand for the right. If, however, our rulers were to be assassinated for doing the right, traitors must understand that the time has come for every man to buckle on his armor. [Vehement cheering.]

Mr. Grinnell then alluded to Mr. Johnson, who was to take the place of the Chief Magistrate, [cries—"Nobody can take it,"] saying that he firmly believed that the nation would find that it possessed in Mr. Johnson a jewel whose worth could not be over-estimated. [Great applause and cries, "We will support him," "Let him hang the traitors."] Mr. Grinnell concluded his remarks by advising the crowd to disperse, and the street was soon cleared by the aid of the police.

Another person, quite likely insane, declared that it was a good thing, one of the best that could have happened to the country. He would have continued in this strain probably until his head was broken in or his life taken, had not some one of the banking house of Vermilyea & Co. seized him by the arm and taken him into the office. In the

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

were assembled Ex-Gov. King, Judge Pierpont, Hon. M. F. Odell, Sam'l Sloan, Recorder Hoffman, Gen. Wetmore, Gen. Peck, Gen. Ullman, Mr. Hotaling, Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. Daniel S. Dickenson, Capt. Drake DeKay and others of our prominent citizens. These gentlemen had met for the purpose of joining with Mr. Draper in a set of resolutions appropriate to the occasion; in fact, this was to have been the scene of the day's demonstration. The people, however, willed it otherwise, and the silent presence of tens of thousands of citizens effectually demonstrated that there must be a *public* meeting, one at which all who desired might partake.

While preparations were making for the meeting, which it was determined to hold, a loud shout was heard, and a great rush was seen in the street. Cheer upon cheer rent the air, and for a moment it seemed as if the people had forgotten their grief, and were remembering only the great victories of the republic. Presently, however,

MAJ.-GEN. BUTLER

entered the room, and the occasion of the demonstration was patent. Collector Draper received the General courteously, and introduced to him the twenty or thirty gentlemen present, to whom Gen. Butler communicated the latest word as received from the War Department. The main features of his remarks are those found in the later dispatches to the newspaper press, and are presented elsewhere. The General looks well and hearty, and his reception was as cordial as it was spontaneous. The hour of noon having arrived, Mr. Draper led the way to the balcony, before which, far up and down the street, stood at least 20,000 people. Most perfect quiet reigned supreme; all waited for the announcement from the officers.

Advancing to the front, Mr. Draper said: "Gentlemen, please come to order, and Gen. Wetmore will present a list of officers, and read to you a series of resolutions which it seemed fitting for us to pass at this meeting."

Gen. Wetmore then nominated the following named gentlemen: Hon. Simeon Draper, President; Hon. John A. King, Moses Taylor, Esq., Hon. Moses H. Grinnell, Vice-Presidents; Henry M. Taber, L. E. Chittenden, Secretaries; who were unanimously accepted, after which the General read the following

RESOLUTIONS,

which were likewise adopted without a dissenting voice:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to take from us Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, by a sudden and awful visitation, and by this great calamity befalling us in the hour of our national triumph, we are warned by the uncertainty of all human affairs and our absolute dependence for our safety and protection as a nation upon the mercy and wisdom of Divine Providence; therefore,

Resolved, That in this hour of our deep affliction we humbly implore that the Divine protection and support vouchsafed to us as a nation hitherto, which has borne us through years of bitter trial, and brought us safely through the storms of war to victory, and the prospect of peace, will not now be withdrawn from us—but that, having taken from us the chosen and beloved Chief-Magistrate, who has so earnestly and faithfully and wisely labored and toiled in the behalf of this people God will in His mercy enlighten, guide and strengthen his servants, upon whom devolves the authority of the Government, so that they may wisely and justly administer the power confided to them.

Resolved, That while we bow in submission to the mysterious dispensation which thus afflicts us, as men and citizens, we must express the anguish and grief which fill our hearts, that the death of Abraham Lincoln is a calamity not to this nation alone, but to the civilized world. [Great applause.]

Resolved, That while in his personal character, exhibiting the kindliest and most generous nature, he in his public career, manifested and illustrated in the highest degree the capacity of free institutions, to inspire and develope true greatness of character. That his services to the nation through all the years of trial and danger, his unwavering devotion, his high courage and enduring hope, have endeared him forever to the hearts of the people, and in their memories as in history, he will be recorded as the first patriot of the age. Alas! that he should be also the most distinguished martyr in the sacred cause of liberty.

Resolved, That as by the last acts of his life, the President proved that kindness, charity, and a spirit of conciliation toward the enemies of the Republic, animated him and dictated his policy, so we believe that we best honor his memory by emulating his spirit and example, and continuing to labor for the restoration of peace and harmony in the land.

Resolved, That to the bereaved wife and children of the lamented dead we tender our deep and heartfelt sympathies, but can offer no better consolation than the assurance that the whole people weep with them, and feel the loss to be irreparable.

Resolved, That we tender to the officer, upon whom by this said calamity the Executive authority devolves, our sympathies in the trying position in which he is placed, and the assurance of our cordial and unwavering support in the measures which, guided by Divine wisdom, he may adopt for the speedy accomplishment of the great objects for which his lamented predecessor labored and died. [Immense applause.]

Resolved, That it be recommended to the citizens to close all places of business to-day as early as practicable, and that they remain closed until after the burial of the deceased President. [Applause.]

Resolved, That it be requested that all places of public amusement be closed for this evening, and that the question of the further closing of all such sources of pleasure be referred to the sympathy, loyalty, and reverence of the managers. [Applause.]

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen citizens of New-York be sent to Washington to attend the funeral of the President, and to tender such aid and sympathy to the government as may be needful and proper, and that said committee consist of the following gentlemen:

MOSES TAYLOR,
JONATHAN STURGES,
WM. E. DODGE,
HAMILTON FISH,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
WM. M. EVARTS,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,
EDWARDS PIERREPONT
SAMUEL SLOAN,
JOHN J. ASTOR, JR.,
F. B. CUTTING,
R. M. BLATCHFORD,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL.

Gen. Wetmore then said: Fellow-citizens, a great calamity has befallen our nation. We have met to-day in this vast assemblage under circumstances of great misfortune to the people. The President of the United States—a man best qualified of all our public men, by reason of head and heart—has been stricken down by the assassin's hand, and to-day the people mourn his loss as a National misfortune, as a calamity whose extent we cannot realize, and whose consequences we pray God may be turned to the lasting benefit of our country. Let us all unite, fellow-citizens, with the

REV. DR. VERMILYEA,

who will now lead us in prayer. The reverend gentleman stood upon the balcony's edge, while the crowd, uncovered, bent their heads and followed the speaker in the accompanying petition: "Our Father, God of Heaven and Earth, Who hast at all times presided over the destinies of our nation, we approach Thee humbly, penitently and in great despondency, praying that Thou Who wert the God of our Fathers, wilt not desert us in this our time of need. We pray that we may meekly and lovingly submit to the decrees of Thy Providence and to Thy Holy Will, knowing that all things shall turn to the good of them that serve the Lord. Thou hast taken from us, oh, our Father, the strong staff on which we have been wont to lean; but we most fully realize that this event could not have transpired without Thy Divine permission, and all the people are united, saying, "It is the Lord, let him do what seemeth good in his sight." Oh, Lord, we know from our fathers that thou hast been faithful in the past, and we can trust Thee for the present. We know what was done in the olden time; how we were brought through the fiery troubles and landed in safety and prosperity on the hither side of peace, and looking to the loving arm of strength for help in this dark hour of our suffering we place implicit confidence, unwavering faith in Thee. Remember, we beseech Thee, in thy great mercy, the family of the deceased President; bless and comfort, protect and shield them; carry them tenderly through this dark shadow of Thy providence, and sustain them by the consolations of Thy love. And we meekly beseech Thee to turn the hand of death from the Secretary of State; spare his life, oh Lord, if it be consistent with Thy will—spare his life for future usefulness to his fellows, and for the great good of his sorrowing country. And may the Vice-President, upon whom is thrust thus unexpectedly the vast responsibilities of a nation's trust, be found equal to the task, prepared for the great weight Thou hast placed upon him. May the Lord be his help and his stay; may all good people rally about him, encourage and sustain him in this time of awful trial. Aid us in maintaining the supremacy of law and right; aid us in removing causes of dissension from among the people, and aid us in attaining a spirit of humility and penitence before the Lord our Maker. Be with us during the further proceedings of the meeting, direct our words and actions for the lasting good of the people, and extend thy kindly protection above and over us all. Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread, forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; lead us not into temptation, deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory for ever and ever. Amen.

The Lord's Prayer was repeated in unison by the great gathering, and as the sound of many voices rolled up the Heavens, the bright sun, hitherto concealed by the clouds, broke forth with renewed splendor, dazzling the eye, as if responsive from the Giver of all Good to the petitions of his servants.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN A. KING

was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens:—It is a melancholy task that I have set for me; it is a melancholy duty to stand here before you to-day. But all of this vast multitude, I know, are of those who love their country, and who join me in mourning the sad event which brings us together on this occasion. But a short time since, and we were all rejoicing over the triumphs of our armies, and to-day we stand grieved and wounded, mourning over the dastardly deed of a bravado assassin. In any other country than this, my friends, such an event would involve disturbance, trouble and possible bloodshed; but far deeper must we feel this terrible blow, who live in a land whose Chief Magistrate, chosen of the people, the highest officer of the government, has been stricken down by the assassin's hand. He who has fallen, fellow-citizens, was a good man, a virtuous man, a true hearted, kind hearted man, a true type of the American people. [prolonged applause;] he asked no higher plaudits from his constituents than that they should believe he had done his duty; he lived for this and this singly, that he might labor for his country's good, discharging with rare fidelity the duties of his post. [Applause.] Oh, where my friends shall we look for one to take his place? I confess I know of none to fill it. Only a day since and it was our pride and privilege to raise these shining stars, full to the masthead, typical of glorious victory, and our proud hearts were gladdened by the sight of this banner of the stars as it waved triumphant o'er the land; now it is our mournful duty to grieve for him whose fidelity, courage, will and skill were instrumental in placing that banner where it is. [Applause.] Yes, fellow-citizens, great, and powerful and good as is our Creator, I think and deeply feel that it is a fearful thing to take away from us our Chief Magistrate, to cast into utter despondency this great nation, and to turn its rejoicing into grief and sorrow. We are but mortals, and when so suddenly a great affliction comes, affecting not you or me alone, but millions upon millions of our fellow-men, it is right, it is natural, that we should seek relief in venting our woe, in speaking of our sorrow. But let us not forget in our sorrow the duty that remains; let us renew our vows to God, of unwarying faithfulness to our country's cause; let us stand by, to the uttermost, those who are in authority, and let us show to the people of the earth, that we are a nation whose house is builded on a rock, protected by the Omnipotent arm of the Ruler of the world. [Great applause.]

At the conclusion of Gov. King's address,

JUDGE EDWARDS PIERPONT

spoke thus: Mr. President and fellow-citizens—The American people must never despair. Despondency is not a characteristic of this nation, and I trust it never will be. As I threaded my way down town, walking the streets, on every hand and at every step I heard the suggestion "What is now to happen?" Why, my friends, the American people have the ability to meet every and any emergency, and they will meet this. [Applause.] It is our duty to-day to mourn the noble man whose untimely death fills all hearts with gloom and sorrow; but then it is our duty to rally around and stand by the representatives of the nation. [Applause.] Not a week will pass, I prophecy, before we shall be found standing firm and unflinching in the path of duty. The People will do what is right; it is their province to support, to encourage and to sustain the officials of the nation; and at once we will rally and will feel all our past confidence in ourselves and our cause, resolute and determined in the continuance of the war upon rebellion. [Great applause.] And now is it not our duty to rise to the majesty of the people, to stand by the Vice-President, now President? Assuredly this is our duty, and I know that the whole country will at once extend its encouraging support to the man called by this mysterious Providence to the head of this great nation. [Applause.] Give him your sympathy; give him your aid; extend the helping hand and the cheering word; let us all arise in our might, with renewed determination to crush out the rebellion from the face of the land, [tremendous applause,] and show to friend and foe that with the people rests the will to succeed and the ability to carry it out. [Renewed applause.] This great calamity we cannot understand. The ways of God are indeed inscrutable. For some great good, doubtless, the Supreme Ruler of events has permitted this fearful assassination, and only with submission can we turn to Him and say, "it is the Lord's will. We are powerless in his hands, we are omnipotent with his help—let us act accordingly, let us take this severe lesson to heart, and trusting in Him who will see that all things shall work together for good, bring to bear upon the emergency all that wisdom of experience which the sad events of the past four years have taught us. [Great applause.]

At this point the crowd observed

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upon the balcony, and cries of "Butler, Butler!" arose from the street, assuming mighty proportions, and growing finally to a hurricane of applause, when he advanced to speak. Silence being restored, he said:

Fellow-citizens: But a day or two since we assembled on this very spot with joy and gladness to congratulate the country and each other upon the success of our armies in the field, of the hosts of the republic, whose triumphs betokened the dawning of peace, whose victorious march sent terror to the very heart of the rebellion, while it carried joy and gladness to every loyal bosom at the North, and struck the key-note of universal happiness throughout the nation. [Great applause.] The flags which to-day droop gloomily in mourning, then were raised in gladness; the whole country, elated with the glorious news of the day, rejoiced with exceeding great joy; to-day, mourning the loss of a great and good man, our noble President, the saviour of his country, we assemble to mingle our grief, our sadness and our tears. An honest man, an incorruptible patriot, the redeemer of his country in a crisis as terrible as it was dangerous, he lived until the form of the rebellion was crushed, and then perished by the blow of an assassin. And while with all reverence for God, the Almighty ruler of the universe, we mingle our tears with that despoiled home from whose hearth has been taken the husband and the father, and while we melt in sympathy with the grief-stricken ones about us, let us see to it that we remember our higher, nobler, sterner duty—forgetting not that his death must be made serviceable to his country; that this dreadful lesson, fraught with significance, is not permitted to be lost to the people. Other rebellions in other lands have begun in assassination, have been inaugurated by the assassin's knife, but it would appear that it has been left for free America to exhibit a spectacle of a rebellion, crushed in life, in strength, in form and shape, revivifying its soul by assassination and death. With a blind hatred, characteristic of the rebellion, they have struck down the most forgiving, gracious, lenient, kind-hearted friend the rebels had. ["That's so." "True to the letter," and applause.] If the rebels can do a deed like this to the kind, good, generous, tender-hearted ruler, whose every thought was purity, whose every desire a yearning for forgiveness and peace,

WHAT SHALL BE DONE

to them in high places who guided the assassin's knife? (The scene at this moment was most exciting. As one man the whole multitude cried aloud, "Hang them!" "Hang them!" "Vengeance! vengeance!" The uproar grew terrific; no one voice was heard, but like the rush of many waves, the congregated masses shouted in unison for retribution.) Shall we have peace in fact, or peace in name? ["In fact."] Shall we be content with crushing out the strength and resources of this rebellion, leaving its *spirit* untamed, ready to slip an assassin's knife to the hearts of our rulers, and apply the incendiary's torch to our dwellings? ["No, no."] Is this great nation to be longer at the mercy of these rebels? Are our lives to be hereafter peaceful and quiet, or turbulent and disturbed? Are our avocations of life to go smoothly on, each man being without fear and dread, or are we to rival the cities and terrors of the Old World, where every man fears his neighbor and goes about armed to the teeth? [Great applause.] This is the question to be decided to-day, on this spot, at this hour, by the American people, and this dispensation has doubtless been sent to teach us that the spirit of rebellion must be broken, and that not one jot or tittle of its infamous creation shall be allowed upon this continent. [Great applause.] But be of good heart, there is no occasion for despondency. Darkness by no means overshadows our future. A great and good man has fallen in the greatness of his fame, in the very hour of victory. He has gone to that bright land sanctified by the presence of Washington and the patriots of the revolutionary days, and the noble army of martyrs who gave their life-blood in their country's defence during this accursed war. Oh, the mysteries, the inscrutable mysteries of Providence. We mourn the loss to-day of him who four years since escaped the plotters against his life at Baltimore—then, when he was needed, when a great work lay before him, he was spared; but now his work is ended, he has performed well his part, and has gone, leaving what is behind for us to finish. He drove out the life and strength of rebellion; and it remains for us to crush out the spirit of treason. [Great cheering.] And here I will state what I know to be the fact concerning the

SENTIMENTS OF VICE-PRESIDENT

Johnson. I know him well, and I know that the feeling and determination of him who has succeeded to the highest position on earth, are that this rebellion must be put down. He has had a nearer and clearer view of it than you or I. He has all but had his hearthstone torn from him, and his roof-tree burned over his head. He can appreciate, he does appreciate the magnitude of the rebellion as none can, save those who have felt its iron hand, and suffered under its tyrannous rule. He is able, believe me, and determined to treat this rebellion as we want to have it treated. [Tremendous applause.] I know that is said to be blood thirstiness to express an opinion that these rebellious leaders should suffer condign punishment. [No, no, hang them.] But oh fellow-citizens, could he who has gone from us had but foreseen the effect of his leniency, his kindness, his generosity and his magnanimity, could he have seen that his reward was to be death at the hand of an assassin, it would possibly have modified his judgment, and to-day he would have been spared to us and to the nation. Such a prophetic vision would have nerved his heart and overcome that goodness of his nature which has been thus cruelly availed of. His clemency meant death, meant assassination, and brought to pass the very outrage which, in his goodness, he would have scouted. He, too, the Secretary of State, foully murdered on a sick bed, would have been spared to us, and the good of the nation been conserved. But the President has gone before us; the first victim of his policy, he died with words of forgiveness on his tongue. And now, my friends, it is left for us to review his endeavors, and to draw therefrom the lesson of the day. Not in a spirit of vengeance, not in bloodthirstiness, not in a spirit of revenge or vindictiveness, but in mercy to thousands and tens of thousands do I ask that adequate punishment be visited on those who have done this great wrong. [Here the applause and cheering developed into a demonstration *per se*, and continued for several moments.] The widows and orphans of thousands of our soldiers demand it; the spirits bright and blessed of the myriad army above who died in defence and in the service of our country, look down and ask if their death shall be in vain. [No, no.] The insulted majesty of the nation demand it; the unvindicated assaults upon the people's honor demand it; the country drenched in the blood of her children demands it, and woe be to him who dares stand in the path of justice and the execution of the law. [Great applause.] Retribution, retribution, swift, unerring, terrible and just must and will be visited on the perpetrators of this great and terrible crime. [Long, continued applause, during which the General retired.]

The next speaker was the recently appointed United States District-Attorney,

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON,

who said, substantially:

Fellow-citizens: The spirit of rebellion has whet its knife, and, failing to accomplish its treasonable work of dissolution, has slaked its vengeance by dipping it in the life blood of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Its culmination was reached in the assassination of the President of the United States. In all history of men, savage or civilized, ancient or modern, you can find nothing which in fiendish atrocity will compare with this. [Applause.] Nothing even in the annals of the bloody French Revolution can at all approach in dastardliness and treachery to this murder of our great and good chief ruler. The only criticism which men have passed upon him was that he was too kind, too merciful, too lenient, too pitying, too moderate. The assassination partakes not of the common stripe. It was not at midnight, but at a public place on a crowded occasion the knife was drawn upon our President; and, still more dreadful, brandished over the sick bed of an almost dying Secretary of State. Oh, my friends, it required the spirit of rebellion, it required slavery [great applause] in its dying struggles to do this. We had expected that slavery would have died quietly, unhonored and unsung, but it seems it preferred to go down guilty and bloody, with the life of a good man upon its hands. It remained long enough to exhibit to the full its depraved, its wicked, ferocious nature, and now let it

BE HUNTED DOWN

like a wild beast. [Great applause.] Thank God I sincerely say that I have not temporized with this thing. I have winked at nothing which did not contemplate the hewing of this great enemy down to the very subsoil. [Applause.] It is not merely the death of Abraham Lincoln—great, good, faithful, patient man that he was—that we mourn, a great nation has been wounded, smitten to the very heart, and finally insulted to her very face. Let us, then, do our duty without fear or favor, without temporising a postponement. Let us remember the root and cause of all this trouble, and rest not till its very last vestige is swept from among us. [Applause.] Doubtless from above the spirit of Abraham Lincoln looks upon this mourning nation to-day; having done his duty, having fulfilled the course which was set before him, he has ascended to his reward and has been greeted with, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord;" and let us be mindful now of what remains to be done. Let our amnesty extend to all faithful men—[applause]—to all men whose hearts are right to-day—[applause]—and then let us march on to the destruction, the absolute annihilation, of slavery, digging up its roots and burning its very seeds. [Applause.] Everything pertaining to or connected with this infernal rebellion must be *crushed out*. [Applause.] I have spent the best years of my life in trying to reconcile the differences between the North and the South, but without success, and I feel now that these murderers and thieves must be hunted out of, and away from the abodes of men. [Great applause.] I tell you that I will neither slumber nor sleep until all things belonging to this rebellion are ground out in number, person, gender and case. [Applause and laughter.] I care not whether this act is the act of one man, of five, of twenty, or of a hundred. It is the sentiment of these people; they are determined to aim a blow at the life of this nation. It should not be left in the power of one ferocious man, or of a million, thus to attempt to destroy a nation, or embarrass it by aiming his attack at the person of the President of the United States, or of the Secretary of State—and of the latter I would say, that to him this nation owes an infinite debt of gratitude. By his skillful management he has kept us safe from trouble amid all our foreign complications, and let us pray that he may be still longer preserved, to guide us through the perils yet before us. [Prolonged applause.] The assassins of our loved, lamented President intended it for harm to this nation, as did those who sold Joseph into Egyptian bondage; but as it was then, so will they find now, that the Lord will work it for our good. The vail, by this act of atrocity, has been torn from before their idol, and Moloch stands revealed in all his hideous deformity, in all its infernal abomination. The accursed system of slavery could not die peaceably; its last hours must needs be marked with elements of confusion, disaster, crime; it preferred to sink into perdition with the blood of a noble martyr upon its skirts, and it has had its will. The time has come, fellow-citizens, when every loyal man, be he North, South, East or West, be he old or young, whatever or wherever he may be, should say that the people must rise with all their power and in all their majesty to put an end to this rebellion, to make the last of it, to send it and its abettors to their own place; and may God grant that we shall, one and all of us, not only recognize but fulfill our duty. [Great applause.]

MAJOR-GEN. PECK,

who, in the absence of Gen. Dix, commands the Department of the East, was then introduced, and said:

Fellow citizens: In the absence of Gen. Dix, I have deemed it my duty to come before you with assurances of the heartfelt sympathy of every officer connected with this department in this hour of national sorrow and distress. I wish that I had the power, the eloquence and the voice to address you on this occasion, but I fear that I should fail in all three. You may be assured, however, that in every wish, desire or effort you may entertain or make for the suppression of the rebellion, the officers and army will coöperate heartily and effectively with you. [Applause.] We have lost a great man. I knew him but slightly, having made his acquaintance as a part of his escort on the trip to Washington prior to his inauguration four years ago. I made up my mind at that time that we should have a President of kindness and ability. I, like many others who are called Democrats, opposed his election, but I firmly believe that he will rank in history, and deservedly too, as a second Washington. [Applause.] His patriotism, his love of his fellowman shone forth in every act. No man, since the days of Washington, has had in the whole four years as much responsibility as was often pressed upon Mr. Lincoln in the brief space of a week; and it indeed seems strangely inscrutable that he who has guided so skillfully the ship of state through the perils of the past four years, should be stricken down at the post of duty while in sight of the peaceful haven towards which he steered. [Applause.] In midst of trouble, with but a frail human nature, surrounded by perils, with divided counsels, no man could have handled the government as he has done; none could have managed to the satisfaction of all so nearly and none would have ranked in history thereafter, as will he whose sad fate has called us here to-day. [Applause.] We mourn our loss, we grieve over our affliction, but we will nevertheless be mindful of our duty, clear and transparent, as it is solemn and important, and rest not until our flag waves triumphant and secure from one end of our land to the other. [Great and prolonged applause.]

MR. MOSES H. GRINNELL

then made a brief speech, introductory to a resolution, as follows: I have but a few moments since addressed another audience, and I have nothing to say which would be of interest, save only that my heart is as full as yours with sympathy for the family which mourns the loss of a husband and father and the nation which grieves over the death of its Chief Magistrate. We all feel deeply that this treacherous act is an insult to the nation. It is not alone the death of Abraham Lincoln, but the loss of the noble character we mourn. But a few days since we all assembled to rejoice over the assurances from him that our armies in the field had been victorious over the enemy: to-day the pulse of the nation beats high with regret at the deplorable sacrifice of the life of such a man. Let us consider well before we act; let us be calm in all our actions for the future; let us do justice to the instigators of the rebellion, and to those who, actuated by the prevailing sentiment of the South—slavery—raise the hand of treason against their government. [Applause.] It is proper, in my judgement, that this meeting should appoint a committee of twenty-five, to attend as delegates the funeral services of our late President, and to move that the chair appoint such committee. [Applause.]

The motion was carried, and the names will be published.

GEN. GARFIELD,

of Ohio, then made a stirring speech, which aroused the greatest enthusiasm, eliciting such continuous and tremendous shouts of applause as Wall-street hitherto knew nothing of. He said:

I left the City of Washington bright and blazing with the illuminations in honor of the victories of the nation's armies. I arrive here and find the city in gloom and despondency, its people sad and sorrowing with a great grief. What a contrast; what a fearful, terrible, significant transition. The spirit of rebellion, goaded to its last madness, has recklessly done itself a mortal injury, striking down with treacherous blow the kindest, gentlest, tenderest friend the people of the South could find among the rulers of the nation. ["That's so." Applause.] It would really seem, if I can say it without irreverence, that this tragedy almost parallels that of the Son of God, who died saying, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do." So here the rebellion has removed the barrier between themselves and justice. Implacable; [applause;] and he, dying with words of tenderness and magnanimity upon his lips, forgave them all they had done. In taking away this life, the rebels have left the

IRON HAND OF THE PEOPLE.

to fall upon them. [Great applause.] Mercy and love are on the front of His throne, while justice and vengeance sit behind. And despising, maltreating mercy—then comes justice with hood-winked eyes, with the sword and the scales, and to her hands is the rebellion now to be given up. [Applause.] From every gaping wound of our dead chief, from every stab upon the Secretary of State, let a voice go up as of the people in their majesty, saying, "let this, my house be swept and garnished—let it be purged of this accursed thing." [Great applause.] For mere vengeance I would do nothing, but for the security of the future, I would do anything. [Applause.] Go with me on the battle field, on many of which I have had the honor to stand, and see the graves of the departed soldiers of the Republic. From their bright spirits do you not hear the words, "we have submitted to you a holy charge, let it not be that we have died in vain." It is not in the American character to become assassins like the people of France and Italy. Gen. Lee and his officers would not sanction this act, but if they do the red lightnings of the people's vengeance will not forget them. [Great applause.] My heart is too full to speak more. I have been stopping with a member of the Cabinet in Washington, and he said to me, "I love our President more and more every time I see him. I find there is no point he has not considered, no suggestion possible with which he is unfamiliar. He has slept on and waked over every matter connected with the South, and has more maturely considered the entire case in all its bearings than any person I know of." And this man has gone—and yet though he is dead, he remains and is your President and mine to-day. Let us remember him, let us emulate him, let us love him for all time, honoring and reverencing him for himself not only, but for the labors he has performed, and the sacrifices he has made for "our dear country's sake." [Great applause.]

HON. L. E. CHITTENDEN

then took the stand, and, after an enthusiastic reception, spoke as follows:

Wall-street, peace be still. Is there a heart in this vast assemblage that is not sad to-day? Is there in all this vast continent one soul that is not full to-day? Oh, my fellow-citizens, at what a cost has this victory been won? Our friends by thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands have been laid in their graves to save the country, and now last night that man who shall stand in history next to Washington, was sacrificed on the altar of his country. How can we talk? How do anything except draw the lessons which this Providence of God must teach us? We have been through a hard and terrible school. We were taught by the first battle of Bull Run that we were not yet educated to the point of our high calling. After awhile the man whose memory shall ever be green with us, struck down slavery which caused all our troubles, and then God raised up Grant, and Sherman, and Sheridan, and Thomas to save this country. I had hoped that we had come upon the sweet times of peace—that the dove had gone forth from the ark with the olive branch in its mouth, and when we were ready to break out in exultation we learn that the most costly sacrifice must yet be made. Well, we have laid Abraham Lincoln on the altar. Is there anything in all this wide world, which this crowd or this people would have deemed more costly? ["No, no."] My dream of peace has ended, it has gone—and this morning as I read the sad, the sickening news, I said, "Is this not another profit? Would God, in his mercy, permit such a good and great man as Abraham Lincoln to be assassinated, unless it was for a purpose? Was it not that he should be prevented from pardoning these traitors who have caused this dreadful war? [Yes, yes.] We stand in an awful presence to-day, and here I say that I do believe, and I do most earnestly feel, that the men who have starved our prisoners, who have slaughtered our brothers, and caused such unheard-of cruelty, should not, ought not, shall not escape the penalty attaching to their fearful, their tremendous crime. [Great applause.] I can now understand it. Abraham Lincoln was not the man to do this.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, we are compelled to stop our report at this point. Mr. Draper announced a rumor that Secretary Seward was dead. Mr. Chittenden concluded his remarks, after which Gen. Walbridge made a patriotic speech. He was followed by Hon. Moses F. Odell, and the speaking was closed by Mr. Train, and then the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Both Boards of the Common Council met at 2 P. M., yesterday.

The following communication was received from the Mayor:

Mayor's Office, New-York, April 15, 1865.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

Gentlemen: Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, is dead. With inexpressible horror I announce to you this event, coupled as it was with violence. Just at the moment when peace began to dawn over an afflicted land, the dreadful blow fell on him, on whom its destinies seemed to depend.

Your Honorable Body, I am sure, will take appropriate action in view of this awful dispensation, to signify those sentiments of public respect and grief, due alike to the exalted station and fearful death of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, which now pervade our whole people, and have plunged them in universal distress and misery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

Alderman Ottiwell offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The deep gloom now pervading the people of this city; the external manifestation of sorrow and grief that is expressed on every countenance, that is seen by the flags so lately flashing triumphantly from a thousand staffs, now trailing mournfully at half-mast; in the dark and sombre draperies now floating on our public and private buildings, and in the universal despondency so visibly portrayed by the words and actions of those of our citizens, who but yesterday were exulting and joyous over the fond anticipation of a "regenerated" and united country, inform us, in the most unmistakable manner, that a dreadful calamity has fallen upon our country; that God has, for some wise purpose of His own, and to remind us in the most forcible manner of our total dependence upon Him, dashed the cup of gladness from our lips, and has substituted for it one of the bitterest sorrow, and it is, in very deed, a sorrowful day for our country. Our Chief Magistrate, chosen to preside over the destinies of thirty millions of people, has been stricken down by the hand of an assassin, and now lies an inanimate corpse at the capital of the nation he had saved. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, has thus been called, suddenly and unexpectedly, before the Judgment Seat, and our whole country is called upon to mourn his loss. Well may the people mourn. His loss to them is irreparable; and

Whereas, The universal sorrow for the death of the great and good man—the Saviour of the republic—and of execration at the manner of his death and the vile instrument that accomplished it, it is the manifest, yet sorrowful duty of the Common Council to participate. He was fast becoming the idol of our people, including those who, at the commencement of his career, doubted the wisdom and integrity of his motives. His moderation in the hour of triumph over the enemies of his country; his generosity and magnanimity to the fallen foes of the republic; his determined, unswerving adherence to what he considered the best interests of the nation; his earnestness of purpose, and yet true republican kindness and affability of character and simplicity of manner—a simplicity that cost him his life, as it induced him to avoid taking such precautions as would have prevented the occurrence of such a calamity as is his death—has endeared him to the people and led them to regard him as one peculiarly fitted, if not predestined, to save the republic from dismemberment, and to restore the country to the blessings of lasting peace, and of inaugurating a future of unparalleled prosperity and happiness; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That in order to give expression to the sorrow experienced by the people of this city for his death, and in order to afford them an opportunity of manifesting their grief, that the public buildings and offices of the corporation be closed for the transaction of business until the day succeeding the solemnization of his funeral rites and ceremonies; that we recommend to our citizens also to close their respective places of business for the same period; that the flags be displayed on all the public buildings, and the owners or occupants of private buildings, and the masters and owners of the shipping in our harbor be requested to display their flags at half-mast during the same period; that the chambers of each branch of the Common Council, and the public buildings and offices be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and that a special committee of five members from each branch of the Common Council be appointed to perfect the above, and to make such other arrangements as in their judgment may seem fitting and appropriate to testify their sorrow for the death and respect for the memory of the illustrious deceased.

Aldermen Ryers, Jeremiah and Ottiwell spoke in a feeling manner of the virtues of our late President, and of the irreparable loss which the nation, in his death, was called on to sustain.

The resolutions were then adopted.

In the Board of Councilmen, Mr. Green said he would not eulogize the character of President Lincoln, for this was not the proper time to do so. The nation was shocked by the great calamity which had befallen us, and under such circumstances silence was eloquence. Every man could appreciate the virtues of the deceased, and they required no adventitious aid to make them show more brightly than they actually were. He could not, he said, but remember that on Thursday last he, in company with other members of the Common Council, called on the President, and he should never forget the kindness and condescension with which he had been received. A placard had been placed on the gates of the Presidential mansion, stating that no visitors would be received after 4 P. M., but the President had left orders that an exception should be made in the case of the committee from New-York. He could never forget the President's joyous expression that he should have to announce to the nation a grand jubilee. Speaking of his address to the people from the balcony of the Presidential mansion, the President said, "I wanted the people to understand that a proclamation of peace would soon be issued."

In conclusion, Mr. Green said, it was saddening to think that in less than thirty-six hours after this conversation had taken place, the President had been stricken dead by the hand of an assassin. It was a deep and damning disgrace to the nation, but though one ruffian had been found base enough to do the deed, the nation was true, and would mourn with bitter sorrow that one whose patience, perseverance and judgment had been so well tried should be thus cut off in the glory of his manhood. To President Lincoln might be applied the words of the poet:

> "He ascended Fame's ladder so high,
> From the round at the top he stepped to the sky."

Mr. Lent seconded the resolutions, which were concurred in, and the boards then adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

This board held a special meeting at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Blunt in the chair. The chamber of the board was draped with crape.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented by Mr. Elijah F. Purdy:

Whereas, The startling intelligence reaches us from Washington, that President Lincoln, the head of the American Nation, is no more, having been cruelly assassinated on the evening of the 14th instant; and,

Whereas, The horrible crime of assassination of officers high in authority, which has caused this mournful event, has never before disgraced the pages of American history, the will of the majority of the people having always been cheerfully acquiesced in, prior to the rebellion of the Southern States, with an unanimity that has formed the strongest bonds of republican unity, and the surest guarantee of the perpetuation of our liberties; and,

Whereas, This fearful crime and shocking calamity has occurred just at the moment when every patriotic heart was full of joy at the glorious victories won by the Federal arms and at the prospect of an early and lasting peace to our beloved country—triumphs which gladden and cheer an American, and which bid fair to present to the nations of the earth a happy, united and powerful people—triumphs resulting mainly from the devoted, honest, pure and patriotic energies of him whose untimely end a nation mourns; and,

Whereas, We, in common with our fellow-citizens, suffer the terrible shock, and our hearts swell with unaswaging grief at the calamity which has been permitted to befal us in the sudden death of our Chief Magistrate, no such pang of sorrow at the loss of a beloved public officer having ever occurred in the history of this country; therefore

Resolved, That the board receive with unfeigned emotion the dire and heartrending intelligence of the death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and that while we fully sympathise with the family and relatives of the deceased in their sudden and irreparable bereavement, we fervently unite with our fellow-citizens throughout the country and nation in the deep-rooted sorrow which pervades our hearts at the loss of one who had peculiarly signalized his Administration of the affairs of his great office, and who has enshrined himself in the hearts of every patriot and well-wisher of his country, by the purity of his private character, and by the elevated position in which he had been placed by the voice of the American people.

Resolved, That the board will participate in a suitable demonstration of respect for the memory of the late President; that the chamber of the board be hung in black for ninety days, and that the members of the board wear the usual badge of mourning for the same period.

Resolved, That the officers of this board be requested to communicate a copy of these preamble and resolutions to the sorrow-stricken family of the deceased, and cause the same to be published.

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed to facilitate any arrangements which may be deemed advisable for a suitable manifestation of respect for the memory of the deceased.

Resolved, That all county officers be requested to close their offices.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect, we do now adjourn.

Mr. E. F. Purdy made some feeling remarks on the great national loss which we had sustained, and eulogised the President as one of the most honest and upright rulers the nation had ever had.

Resolutions taking appropriate notice of the dastardly attack on Secretary Seward, were also adopted, and the board then adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the United States Court, Hon. Judge Betts and Charles Benedict took their seats, when

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, in tones evincing the deepest feeling, said: If the Court please, an event of startling solemnity to this nation suggests, I doubt not, to your Honors the propriety that this Court should stand adjourned. I therefore move its adjournment. Hon. E. J. Smith seconded the motion, and the court was ordered to stand adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CITY COURTS—REMARKS OF CHIEF-JUSTICE ROBERTSON, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD AND JOHN GRAHAM, ESQRS.

Yesterday being Saturday, none of the courts were in session, except the General Term of the Superior Court, and the Chambers of the Supreme Court and the Court of Common Pleas. At 11 o'clock, the usual hour for the opening of the General Term of the Superior Court, Chief-Justice Robertson, accompanied by Justices Monell, Garvin, Moncrief and McCunn, entered the court-room, and took their seats on the bench. The silence at this moment was so profound that it surpasses all our attempts to describe it. The room was nearly filled, and every one present seemed imbued with a gloom and sorrow too deep for utterance. For a minute or two after the Judges had taken their seats, not a word was spoken. The ticking of a watch could be heard distinctly, and it really appeared as though all present were holding their breaths for fear of breaking in upon the solemn stillness. At length Mr. D. D. Field arose. For a few moments he seemed so overcome with emotion as to be unable to speak, but shortly recovered, and addressed the court as follows:

May it please the Court: A great calamity, the magnitude of which we can yet hardly understand, has fallen upon this nation. The President of the United States, who had just been elected for a second term—who has been our leader for four years, through the most awful civil war in history, who had brought it to a triumphant conclusion, as we had hoped, has been struck down by the hand of the assassin. But yesterday we were all rejoicing in the prospect of returning peace. The flag of the country was floating from tower and roof and window, all over the city and all over the land, and Abraham Lincoln, true to his generous and gentle nature, was considering how he could assuage the wounds of war; how gently he could deal with the erring, and how he could temper justice with mercy. To-day, all the flags are half-mast; the heads of the people are all bowed, and a shadow has come upon all hearts.

(*Continued on the Fifth Page.*)